The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII........NO. 5532. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Continued Discussion on Disestablishment in England.

Letter from John Bright to the Voters of Birmingham.

Crowds of Emigrants Sailing from Liverpool.

Cuban Reports of the Last Battle.

The Spanish Troops Defeated and Put to Flight.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Church Bill—Continuation of the Debate in the House of Lords—No Action Reached.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 15.

In the House of Lords to-night a great number of petitions against the passage of the Irish Church bill were presented. Lord CAIRNS gave notice of a question to ascertain if the Government intended to indorse the opinions contained in Mr. BRIGHT's letter to the Birmingham meeting. The debate on the Irish Church bill was then resumed.

Lord GREY said he felt all the circumstances under which the bill was sent to this House; but urged the Earl of HARROBY to reconsider his motion for a postponement in view of the consequences which might result should it be carried. If the bill before them passed at all, it must be materially amended. The House of Lords now had, but might not hereafter have the power to remould the measure. The result of the late elections was emphatically in favor of the bill, and it would be imprudent for the Lords to oppose it. If they were successful for the moment they would soon have it returned, perhaps in a more objectionable form. He urged the consideration of amendments in a fair and conciliatory spirit, and exhorted the House to accept the measure with dignity, and not incur the odium of the people by a collision with the House of Commons, which represented the deliberate opinion of the nation.

The Archbishop of Dublin complained of the hard, ungenerous and illiberal manner in which the Church was treated, and denounced the bill. He thought, if it was necessary, it might have been less severe.

The Bishop of St. Davids said the superior sanctity of property was not to be considered, but the best means to apply in view of the public need. He disapproved of excessive demonstrations of Protestantism, and said he valued its ascendency not as it was political and religious, but as it was moral and beneficial. He considered the Irish Church an anomaly; it has failed to fulfill its mission, and promoted discord. He urged the passage of the bill to a second reading, and afterward the introduction of amendments.

The Duke of RICHMOND explained that, though he felt the injustice of the bill, after great hesitation, he had resolved to act in opposition to his party. He was sensible of the inexpediency of popular agitation, and was convinced that the constitutional course was to pass the bill, after amending the objectionable clauses, and leave the responsibility of accepting the amendments or withrawing the bill on the Government.

The Bishop of Peterborough opposed the bill. He appealed to the House to act firmly and impartially, and not humiliate themselves by abdicating abjectly their constitutional position, beseeching the nation to spare them because they were utterly contemptible and useless.

Speeches were also made against the bill by Lords CHELMFORD and CLANCARTY, and in favor of it by Lords PENZANCE, DEGRAY and MONCK. The House after a protracted debate at 1 o'clock again adjourned without action on the bill.

The London Press on the Irish Church Debate in the Lords—Letter from Mr. Bright on the Same Subject.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 15.

The *Times*, in an article on last night's debate in the House of Lords, says the speeches of Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE and the Archbishop of Canterbury leave no doubt as to the result of the bill. While they dislike it, and are unable to persuade themselves that it will have a beneficial effect, they advise the House to give its assent. The practical good sense and patriotism of these speeches contrast strongly with the tone of Mr. BRIGHT's hasty effusion.

The *Telegraph* says, after this, the first night's debate on the Irish Church bill, the issue cannot be doubted.

The *Star* thinks that since the speech of the Archbishop of Canterbury, everything appears immediately favorable to the passage of the bill.

Mr. BRIGHT has written a letter to a meeting in Birmingham, in which he says: "If the House of Lords delay the passage of the Irish Church bill, they will stimulate the discussion of subjects which might slumber for years. The value of a Constitution which gives a majority in one House in favor of, and in the other House against a given policy, may be questioned. Why is it that when the Crown and the Commons are in harmony with the nation the Lords are in direct opposition? As long as the House of Lords act in harmony with the country they may go on for a long time; that when they thwart its course they may meet with unpleasant accidents." Mr. BRIGHT concludes with the hope that the counsel of a few good and wise men in the House may prevail.

The Admiralty Court has ordered the sale of the steamer *Alexandra*, built for the Confederates, and directed the proceeds to be lodged in the hands of the Court.

In the contest at Nottingham for Sir ROBERT CLIFTON's seat in Parliament, Mr. CHARLES SEELY was elected over Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR.

MURPHY, the anti-Irish agitator, has been arrested in Birmingham.

The Times Again on the Alabama—Proposed Visit of Prince Arthur to Canada and the States.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 15.

The *Times* to-day has another article on the *Alabama* claims. It says that it cannot be denied that the work of building the *Alabama* was done knowingly by British builders in a British port, though after the event it may be regretted that such proceedings were lawful. It is almost certain that they were not unlawful; but it would have been better for both countries if the Government had seized the *Alabama*. The justifiability of this step was doubtful, but the refusal is the offence which England committed, and which she is ready to submit to any tribunal as soon as the Americans desire.

Prince ARTHUR has decided to make a visit to Canada, and perhaps to the United States. He will leave sometime during the Fall.

Continued Rush of Emigrants to America—Sailing of Over Six Thousand Last Week.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 15.

There seems to be no diminution in the tide of emigration to America. For the week ending last Saturday evening over six thousand men, women and children left this port alone for New-York.

FRANCE.

All Quiet in Paris.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 15—Evening.

The city has been perfectly quiet all day, and all signs of uneasiness and excitement have disappeared.

The London Times on the End of the Troubles in Paris.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 15.

The *Times* to-day says the restoration of tranquillity in Paris was the only event which could reasonably be anticipated where the citizens were indifferent and the military force immense. It rejoices that the inevitable result was obtained without bloodshed. Nothing now hinders the Emperor from adopting the constitutional course which the elections invite. Another battle in the streets might be made the cause for the indefinite postponement of the public liberties. Paris, on second thought, chose the more moderate among the Liberal candidates for the Legislature, and by her indifference rebuked attempted violence. There can be no excuse now for holding the city too hostile for conciliation.

The French Cable—Work upon it to be Begun at Once.

BREST, Tuesday, June 15.

All the preparations for laying the French Atlantic Cable are complete. The weather is stormy to-day; the work will commence as soon as the sea has become calm.

AUSTRIA.

Denial of the Reports of Warlike Preparations.

PESTH, Tuesday, June 15.

Count ANDRASSY denies that there is any foundation for the rumors, recently circulated, that warlike preparations were on foot in the Austrian Empire. He says Austria and Hungary desire peace, and will strictly maintain the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of neighboring Powers.

DENMARK.

Anniversary of the Constitution—Extensive Celebration.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, June 15.

The anniversary of the Danish Constitution was celebrated to-day with great enthusiasm. A public *fête* was held, which was attended by the King and Queen, and over twenty thousand people participated.

CUBA.

The Fight at Puerto Padre—Cuban Reports—The Spanish Troops Repulsed and Badly Beaten—Virginians on the Way to the War.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 15.

Intelligence has been received from Cuban sources of the fight which took place between the revolutionary forces and the Spanish troops near Puerto Del Padre. The Cuban troops, numbering 2,000, were attacked in their intrenchments by the Spaniards with a force of nearly double that number, who were twice repulsed. The loss of the Cubans was less than a hundred in killed and wounded, while that of the attacking party was three times as great. The Spaniards retreated, leaving a number of their killed and wounded on the field. The result of this battle has had an encouraging effect upon the Cuban army, which is reported to be gaining strength every day from the very best portion of the people of the island. The want of harmony between the officers in command of the Government troops in the field and the volunteers who have taken possession of the Government of the island is exhibiting itself in the demoralization of the Spanish troops and the large number of desertions to the Cuban army. This condition of things has given a new impetus and strength to the Cuban cause, the leaders having no doubt of ultimate success. A number of recruits, mostly from Virginia, left here yesterday and to-day to join a force which is rendezvousing on the Southern coast, preparing to join the Cuban army.

The Cholera—Burning of Towns by the Insurgents—Elections in Porto Rico.

HAVANA, Tuesday, June 15.

The cholera has become epidemic in Nuevitas and the surrounding country. It is unusually malignant in its attacks, and in the majority of cases the result is fatal.

The insurgents have burned the towns of Niguas and Camarones.

The Havana markets are dull. Merchants are indisposed to do business in the present unsettled state of affairs.

In Porto Rico the elections for members of the Spanish Cortes have been completed and verified. The Deputies will depart for Madrid immediately. The Island of Porto Rico remains tranquil.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Prorogation of the Nova Scotia Legislature—Speech of Governor Doyle.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, June 14.

The Legislature was prorogued this afternoon by Governor DOYLE. In his speech he said:

"I sincerely hope the policy you have adopted will lead to the removal of the evils that have retarded the prosperity of the Province, and that the people of the colony will long continue to maintain loyalty to the Queen and attachment to the British institutions. Knowing as I do the great importance which the Imperial Government attaches to the position of Nova Scotia, particularly the harbor of Halifax, and having also, from long official connection with the Province, the deepest interest in its welfare, I cannot but feel the responsibility which my position entails upon me; but I look with confidence for assistance from you, whether in session or by your example in private life, in peacefully carrying on the Government and promoting the best interests of the Province."

Trade with the United States—Action of the Toronto Corn Exchange.

TORONTO, Tuesday, June 15.

At a meeting to-day of the Toronto Corn Exchange Association, a petition was adopted to Parliament advising the imposition of duties on American breadstuffs and provisions. The petition states that the people of the United States have had sufficient proof of the desire of Canada to renew trade relations on the broadest basis of reciprocity, and as there seems at present no prospects of this, the Association conclude that the privileges heretofore given to American produces and manufactures should be rescinded and the Canadian market virtually closed to them.

Explosion and Fire at Rochester—Firemen Injured.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, June 15.

A fire was caused in Messrs. OSGOOD & FARLEY's paint and oil store, on Front-street, this morning, by the explosion of benzine. The flames were quickly suppressed, and the firemen were dismissed, when a second explosion in the basement took place, blowing out the windows and doors of the entire building. The Chief Engineer and others who were in the basement at the time, were somewhat injured. Subsequently a brick fell from the roof, striking a fireman named JOSEPH RUSSELL on the head, producing a bad fracture of his skull. The loss to property by the explosion and fire is not ascertained.

Conservative Mass Meeting in Richmond, Va.—Supposed Cuban Recruiting Office.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, June 15.

A mass meeting of Conservatives was held here this afternoon. The business houses were closed, and about 4,000 people assembled in the Park. The tenor of the speeches made was, that while neither negro suffrage nor even the expurgated Constitution were desirable, yet all should be accepted that the State might again return to the Union, and peace and prosperity be restored. The claims of Mr. WALKER, the Conservative Republican candidate for Governor, were urged and recognized with enthusiasm by the audience.

A recruiting office for soldiers at $30 a month and bounty has been opened here. It is understood they are to be enlisted for the Cuban cause.

MEXICO.

New Gold Diggings in Northwestern Mexico—Great Extent of the Fields and Richness of the Gold—A New Revolution in Sinaloa to be Inaugurated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 14.

Advices from Northwestern Mexico state that extensive gold fields have been discovered near Colima. The mining district is represented to be 120 miles in length, and to exceed the California mines in richness. There is a great rush of people to the new diggings.

It is reported that the Governor of Sonora has ousted the Custom-house officers at Guaymas, because they refused to furnish funds for the protection of the State against the Indians.

Political affairs are quiet in the States of Guerrero, Colima, Sinaloa and Sonora, Lower California.

In anticipation of the Government's intention to issue "Greenbacks," the merchants of Colima print on their bill-heads, "Payable in gold or silver coin."

General PLACIDO VEGA is expected at San Blas for the purpose of inaugurating a revolution in Sinaloa. The defeat of PALACIO will probably deter him from any active demonstration, as he has no force to contend successfully against RABE. General LAZARD is personally a friend of VEGA's, but is unwilling to furnish him material aid. VEGA sailed from this port (San Francisco) about the middle of May in a vessel chartered for the purpose of taking him to the coast of Mexico. It is reported that he has landed at Santiago.

PACIFIC COAST.

Iron Clads Ordered to be Ready for Sea—General Thomas' Movements—Military Exploration of Southeastern Nevada to be Made—"Irregularities" at Sitka.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 14.

On the 11th of June another order was received at the Navy-yard at Mare Island to have the iron-clads *Monadnock* and *Comanche* ready for service at an hour's notice; consequently temporary covers have been provided to protect them from the weather, and the stores are ready to be put on board when ordered.

General THOMAS has ordered a military exploration of Southeastern Nevada, with the view of ascertaining the character and resources of the country before establishing military posts there. Mining explorations in that district are limited because of the dread of the Indians and the great distance from a base of supplies. So far as penetrated the country has proved rich in mineral deposits, and less lacking in arable land, timber and water than at first supposed.

General THOMAS will leave on Wednesday for an extended tour of inspection of the military posts of Northern California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington Territory and Alaska by the steamer *Investigate*.

The California Stock Exchange for the sale of White Pine stocks held its first session to-day. The Board is full. It occupies the old Bank Exchange Billiard Saloon, at the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, which is pronounced the finest exchange room in the United States.

The United States sloop of war *Cyane* arrived from Panama *via* Acapulco to-day; all well. The steamer *Montana*, from Mexican ports, brings over $100,000 in treasure, making a total of $612,000 of foreign coin received in this port during the past forty-eight hours.

It is reported that irregularities have occurred at Sitka. The suspension of H. D. ELLENHORST & Co., produce dealers, is announced. Their liabilities amount to $300,000.

Death of the Governor of British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 14.

Governor SEYMOUR, of British Columbia, died on the 10th of June on board the British gunboat *Sparrowhawk*, while on a tour of inspection to the northern coast of British Columbia. The cause of his death was weakness and exhaustion from diarrhœa. Mr. HARKEN, the senior member of the Council, has assumed the Governorship, pending instructions from England.

THE INDIANS.

Murders by the Indians About Solomon City—Settlers Massacred Near Minneapolis—Depredations at Other Points.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Monday, June 14.

A special dispatch to the *Times & Conservative* says: "The Indians are again at their murderous work thirty-five miles north of Solomon City. Two men are reported killed. A party of men followed the Indians, but discovering a large force of them, did not attack. General HARNEY was at Salina this morning, and left for the scene of the outrage."

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 15.

The steamers *Nile*, *Ida* and *Reed*, from Fort Benton, report that the Indians above that point are fighting among themselves and killing whites whenever they are found alone. They are making no demonstrations against the boats or forts.

A Hays City dispatch says news was received there to-day that the Indians are robbing and massacreing the settlers near Minneapolis, forty miles west of Salina. Captain WEST, in command of forty men, started from Fort Hays early this morning for Camp Supply, taking with him all the Indian prisoners at Fort Hays, which numbered upward of fifty men, women and children. It is said that they are to be delivered to their respective tribes as soon as possible, the object being to make peace with the tribes now on the war path.

The Eligibility of the Negro to Office—Opinion of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, June 15.

The Supreme Court of Georgia to-day rendered a decision that the negro is eligible to office, Judges BROWN and MCCOY in favor, and Judge WARNER dissenting. Judge MCCOY held that the State was without civil government before the Convention that made the present Constitution; that the blacks and whites participated in getting up the Convention and framing the Constitution, and it was against its spirit to exclude blacks or whites from the privileges, unless expressly prohibited.

Judge BROWN claimed that the Fourteenth Amendment forbids anybody being deprived of its privileges; and, as the Code gives citizens the right to hold office, and the Constitution makes him a citizen and does not forbid him to hold office, it was not the intention of the law to break the Fourteenth Amendment and deprive the negro of his rights.

Judge WARNER held that the negro was a new political creature in the body politic; that he must hold office by special enactment; that the Code which defined the powers of citizens was enacted before the negro became a citizen, and therefore it did not apply to him; that he did not have the right to hold office under the common law nor by statute since he was made a citizen, but that the Convention voted down the proposition to make him eligible to office, and that until he was specially authorized to hold office he was ineligible.

The Texas Smugglers—Inspector of Customs near Brownsville Murdered by them.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 15.

Intelligence was received at the Treasury Department, to-day, of the murder of Mr. FRANK DUPONT, Inspector of Customs near Brownsville, Texas. He is supposed to have been murdered by smugglers on the Mexican border. His body was found in the river. He is the third victim of the smugglers there within the last six months.

THE JUBILEE AT BOSTON.

Inauguration of the Great Musical Festival.

Exciting Scenes in the Immense Coliseum.

Extraordinary Enthusiasm Among the Audience.

Effect of the "Anvil Chorus" Upon its Hearers.

How the Musical Force was Controlled—The Conducting—Parepa's Singing—The Obstacle to the Perfect Artistic Success of the Festival.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 15.

In spite of a few unfortunate irregularities in the performances, and of certain errors in the arrangements of the opening programme, which might and should have been avoided, the first concert of the Peace Jubilee was one of the most remarkable successes ever accomplished in this or any country. The orchestra and chorus numbered at least 10,000, and the effect of the united voices and instruments altogether surpassed the expectations of the most confident, and dispelled the doubts of those who questioned the possibility of controlling a musical force of such magnitude. The several conductors, Messrs. ZERRAHN, GILMORE and EICHBERG, showed themselves thoroughly equal to the labors assigned to them, and won the enthusiastic applause of musicians and the public alike.

The obstacle to the perfect artistic success of such entertainments, however, is one which no amount of skill in direction or fidelity in practice can overcome. Sound cannot be transmitted simultaneously from a body of performers occupying so large a space to the ear of any single auditor. However accurately the movements of the conductor be followed, the effect must invariably be confusing. This single fact demonstrates the uselessness in a musical sense of gigantic demonstrations of this description. The solo-vocalist was Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, whose resonant voice was clearly and effectively heard in every part of the vast coliseum—an edifice of greater dimensions than any other ever used for modern concert purposes, not excepting the transept of the Crystal Palace. The leading violinists in the orchestra were OLE BULL and CARL ROSA.

The audience apparently numbered about twenty-five thousand, probably some fifteen thousand less than the building can contain. Unlimited enthusiasm followed each performance, and the programme was received with as much favor as if every selection were worthy so imposing an occasion, which was not the case. The Anvil Chorus, with one hundred anvils, and with accompaniments of artillery, created the greatest excitement of the afternoon, from which it may be understood that the audience were not disposed to be critical. Better programmes are promised for the future, and larger audiences are expected. The city is full, but not yet overcrowded with visitors, an overflow of whom is anticipated before the end of the week.

The Details—Opening Address of the Mayor—Oration of Hon. Alexander H. Rice—Reception of the Distinguished Guests—The Music—Singing of the Star Spangled Banner—The Noise of the Anvil Chorus.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 15.

The inauguration of the great National Peace Jubilee took place shortly after 3 P. M. to-day. Rev. E. E. HALE asked Divine blessing, closing with the Lord's Prayer. Mayor SHURTLEFF delivered the welcome address. He said:

To this national festival, instituted to commemorate the return of peace to our country, the restoration of our ancient liberties unimpaired, our national bonds of union unbroken, and our honor and credit unsullied, Boston welcomes you all most sincerely and cordially. Let this welcome extend as widely as the beneficial and glorious effects of our happy peace can reach and be felt, that all nations and all tongues may join in the joyful strains, and let the gladsome music of this Jubilee resound in one acclamation throughout the world, and be echoed and reëchoed to the remotest regions of the universe. Domestic strife has ended. Peace and harmony prevail. The sons of the Union rejoice in liberty and friendship. All, then, are welcome to join with us in singing the praises of the great Ruler of events, who has vouchsafed to us the most estimable of all blessings. May the harmony of the occasion strike deep into the breasts of us all, and leave within our nature the most sacred and lasting impressions, and may peace and goodwill forever reign triumphant. Welcome, thrice welcome, are all to this our festival of peace.

Hon. A. H. RICE followed the Mayor as orator of the day. The following is an abstract of his address:

ADDRESS OF HON. ALEXANDER H. RICE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: No one, I am sure, can be more painfully conscious than I am at this moment how inadequate is any single voice, much more any words of mine, to give suitable expression to the sentiment of this great occasion. The scene itself, in all its fixed and versatile magnificence is the best interpreter; and no eloquence, however lofty or descriptive, can equal the growing inspiration of this impressive spectacle, even before a sound is uttered. There is scarcely an exhibition of physical power more imposing than a multitude of living humanity; and no display of moral grandeur is more sublime than the movement of that multitude when swayed by a common impulse and a kindred sympathy. The law of power and the law of harmony readily unite in one, whether in the domain of nature or of sentiment. For do we not read that when the virgin words came forth, radiant in divine glory and rich in gifts from out the everlasting solitude, at the bidding of Almighty power, the morning stars sang their greetings together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy? So also is it ordained in the affairs of men that the highest triumph of victory is the most perfect peace—the loudest din of battle hushed in the melody of song. In entire agreement with this thought convenes this vast assembly, larger than was ever before gathered in a single audience-room upon this continent; gathered from the East, from the West, from the North and from the South to blend the power of numbers and the harmony of sound together—multiplied voice and instrument of every name, in sending up to Heaven and forth to men a pæan of great joy over the restoration of domestic peace, and the renewal of prosperity to our common country. But justice demands that we shall pause at the outset for a moment's homage to the genius which inspired the thought of this great jubilee, and to the burning zeal and steadfast confidence which have vitalized its execution. To Mr. P. S. GILMORE belongs the crowning honors of this day—to whose professional fame, if anything need be added, it is sufficient to say, that while this festival, in grandeur of conception, completeness of detail and accompaniment, and, as I predict, in magnificence and pathos of execution, has had no equal in modern times, if, indeed, it has had in any age or country, its only rival was also the offspring of his genius, and formed the double tribute of devotion to his art, and of loyalty to his country, on the occasion of the inauguration of the first Free-State Governor of Louisiana on the 4th of March, 1864. I make grateful mention also of that queen of song whose love for her chosen art illustrates and beautifies her sex, and whose heroism transcends it while she bravely encounters these acres of space that she may add to the marvels of this National Jubilee the matchless efforts of her thrilling and melodious voice. And also of those favorite native artists, some of whom linger upon our shores before reaping new rewards and plaudits in foreign climes, that they may enrich the airs and chorus with their inspiring tones. And if I refer to but one more individual among the many here who merit praise, it is because all hearts compel the tribute of our thanks to OLE BULL, who with gratuitous service and irrepressible enthusiasm, has leaped into the Coliseum, instrument in hand, and with his bewitching violin, in orchestra and solo, will soon summon us all away from the cares of life to the delectable realms of fascination and enchantment.

Peace is the theme of our song—Peace the ideal goddess of our Jubilee. "Let us have peace" are the watchwords of the great hero of the war, to whose military renown the country has now added the highest of civil honors. They are both a commentary upon the past and a promise of the future; they reflect a state of war or of its consequences, and they plead for permanent tranquillity. We have been taught to believe and joyfully accept the lesson, that the form of Government which has come to us by inheritance is the wisest and most beneficent which the sagacity of man has hitherto discovered; that its principles are the gathered harvest of the fields of social science and the best experience of centuries of national failures and successes embodied in a new declaration of human rights whose promulgation marked a new epoch in human affairs.

After appropriate allusions to the war and its causes and the new life to which the nation has arisen, Mr. RICE continued:

Peace has not come by a compromise which might leave within the country the seeds of still mightier wars in future years. Nor is it a peace in which the different sections of the country shall be held at bay by military power as France restrains England and Prussia restrains France, and England reciprocally restrains both. But it is a peace resting upon the immutable basis of justice and humanity—upon a common interpretation of the fundamental law, and upon a more homegeneous civilization in the States. In fact now for the first time in our history is beginning to be fulfilled the prophetic vision of that Republic whose foundations were laid in the Declaration of Independence, and for the rearing of whose superstructure the patriots of the Revolution thought it glory and gain to die. How thoroughly public opinion has changed respecting the dangers from an extention of territory is manifest in the fact that every acre of the vast interior of the continent, held but recently as an unknown wilderness and occupied only by wild beasts and savage men, has now been organized under the forms of civil government with its representatives or delegates in the National Congress; and to those embryo States the policy of the Government invites immigration without limit by inducements which it is in the power of no other country to present. If it be the destiny of the United States ultimately to absorb the whole habitable parts of the continent of North America, as present indications signify, I believe this will be done, whether from necessity or choice of those concerned, with entire safety to the National Union, and also by those honorable and peaceful means which accord with the spirit and civilization of this age. Nor will it be surprising if the tendency to centralization, which some intelligent statesmen look upon now with a fear corresponding to that of the opposite tendency before the war, should soon be seen to be but the necessary, as it is the strongest possibly guaranty of cohesive unity under the expanding vigor of the great Continental Republic. The strongest elements of power or diversity in unity; the rope of many strands holds under the greatest tension; and the diversity of our climate, products and pursuits, blending together as they do in the interests of commerce and defence, will be a great pacific bond coincident with the longitude of the continent, not less strong and enduring than is that wonder, of enterprise coincident with its lines of latitude—the rightly-named Pacific Railroad. It would savor of vain boasting to say that the seat of political power has already changed from the Old World to the New; but it would be untrue only in the same sense that it would be to announce the approach of sunrise when it is only dawn of day. As well might we attempt to stop the car of Phœbus at the gates of Aurora as to stay "the course of empire" on its "westward way." There is not a first-class Power in Europe at this hour which is not sensibly affected, both in its policy with other nations and in its domestic administration, by the new and increasing importance of the United States. And to their honor and our gratification, it may be said that this great influence arises not more from their appreciation of the gigantic military resources of this nation than from the moral grandeur of the position and the force of its example. Within a few days past it has been stated to me by an authority which I consider inferior to none in this country, that notwithstanding the known policy of peace on the part of his government toward England in the honorable settlement of the *Alabama* claims, the representative of one of the four great powers of Europe, himself among the ablest of living diplomatists, had declared that, so long as these claims shall remain an open question between the United States and Great Britain, the influence of the latter must be regarded as materially weakened in the councils upon European affairs. And the same authority also, while commending the telegraphic congratulation of the Prime Minister of Prussia to the President of the United States, on the day of his recent inauguration, as an act of unparalled international courtesy, and as a just tribute to his exalted character and position, saw in the dispatch also the unmistakable signs of diplomatic significance. I shall abate nothing from the measure of our united affection and respect for the great Admiral of our Navy whose presence here to-day with that of his brave compeers in march and in battle, on land and sea, add grace and dignity to this jubilee, as their deeds add lustre to the fame of their country, if I say that the Imperial honors lavished upon him in his recent expedition were the world's admiring tribute alike to the man and to the flag which floated above him. The imagination aspires to grasp, but fails in the effort to conceive of the possible greatness of a free and united people occupying a territory almost boundless in geographical extent, diversified in climate and productions, and rich in the nameless treasures of nature—a country located between the two great commercial oceans of the world; drawing to itself the long-buried secrets and agencies of oriental civilization, and the arts and discoveries of the most polished nations of modern times; in population practically numberless; advanced in education, literature, science, refinement and christianity, and stimulated by every incentive that can appeal to the interest, taste, ambition or sense of duty among men. The opportunity for this great example of human progress and achievement but just now hung suspended amid the cries of the battle field. For a while it shared the vicissitudes of loss and recovery, of victory and defeat, with the fortunes of war. We commemorate the end of war and the establishment of a national peace which secures this opportunity to posterity and to ourselves the unnumbered blessings of this land of freedom. Ladies and gentlemen, fellow-countrymen and countrywomen from every quarter and of every condition, we rejoice with you in this great and beneficent consummation. We greet you with cordial benedictions. Let the multitudinous harmonies of these days of jubilee symbolize a real unity of friendship and brotherhood of which shall be universal and unending. We bid you God-speed in a new career of honors and usefulness; and we invoke for our beloved and common country that righteousness which exalteth a nation, and which is able to keep the foundations of the Republic secure until the final triumph of Peace and Virtue on the earth can be celebrated only in that greater Jubilee of the "innumerable company," whose hallelujahs shall roll in seraphic sweetness with the ages through the eternal years.

Admiral FARRAGUT, Commodore ROGERS, and other veteran naval officers, were escorted to the Coliseum by the Union Navy Association. Many other distinguished people, including Mrs. HARRISON GRAY OTIS, PAREPA and OLE BULL, were cordially greeted by both performers and spectators in the vast building. The chorus and instrumental performers numbered from 10,000 to 12,000, and the audience probably 25,000, notwithstanding the heavy showers during the forenoon and the continued threatening weather. Fully one-half the people inside the Coliseum were ladies. A general view from the balcony is quite beyond description. Nothing like it was ever seen on this continent. The view embraced about three and a half acres of faces.

The first piece on the programme, the grand choral, "A Strong Castle is our Lord," was sung by the full chorus, with the grand orchestra and organ, under the direction of Mr. GILMORE. The chorus comprised 10,000 voices, and the orchestra 1,100 instruments, which, combined with the swelling notes of the organ, completely filled the building, the rendering of vocalization by the chorus being as distinct and clear in enunciation as if only given by a church choir, excepting that in volume it exceeded anything ever before heard. At its close the audience testified its appreciation by long continued applause.

The overture, "Tannhauser," by a select orchestra of six hundred musicians, was then performed under the direction of JULIUS EICHBERG. It was the first purely instrumental performance, and great expectations were hinged upon upon it by critics. It was carefully and thoroughly performed, its finer strains being plainly heard, in all their sweetness, in all parts of the building. It was a confessed success, eliciting rounds of applause. "Glory be to God on High," from MOZART's Twelfth Mass, was rendered in vocalization by a full chorus, with orchestral and organ accompaniments, under direction of ZERRAHN.

"Ave Maria" was then sung by PAREPA, whose appearance was greeted by simultaneous applause from audience and performers. The violin obligato was by two hundred violins, led by OLE BULL, under the directorship of GILMORE. The solo by PAREPA was heard in all parts of the building.

The next was the "Star Spangled Banner," under direction of GILMORE. This introduced the whole chorus, organ, the entire force of musicians, with the chiming of church bells and the firing of artillery. This was one of the greatest features of the day, and was a grand success. The audience, after joining in the chorus of the last verse, rose *en masse* in a state of high patriotic excitement. The verse was repeated with renewed energy and harmony, and the singing followed by another outburst of enthusiasm.

After an intermission, the "Hymn of Peace," by Dr. HOLMES, to the music of KELLER's "American Hymn," was sung by the whole chorus and enthusiastically encored. The "Overture to William Tell" followed, and was finely given and encored. PAREPA-ROSA then sang the "Inflammatus," from "Stabat Mater," the responses being given by the chorus, with an accompaniment by the organ and full orchestra. It was considered a grand triumph. The "Coronation March" was well encored. The "Anvil Chorus" was given by the whole force, with 100 anvils and an artillery accompaniment. It created intense enthusiasm, the audience demanding a repetition, which was given.

The national air, "My Country 'tis of Thee," was the last piece. It was sung by the whole chorus, with all the accompaniments, including the organ, full orchestra, big drums, chimes and artillery. It was the crowning success of the day. The audience stood on the benches and shouted and made extraordinary demonstrations. The last verse was repeated, the whole mass joining.

At the conclusion Mr. GILMORE was greeted with repeated cheers, both from the audience and performers. The building was soon vacated. Every person is generous in praise of the success of the inauguration day of the Grand Peace Jubilee. The indications are that the Coliseum will be crowded all the week.

Welcome to the Visiting Representatives of the Press—Speech of Mayor Shurtleff.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 15.

Preliminary to the commencement of the Great National Peace Jubilee, the city authorities this forenoon welcomed the representatives of the Press of the country, now numbering about three hundred. Mayor SHURTLEFF met them in the Executive Committee Room with the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS: It gives me great pleasure to welcome to this city of steady habits so many of you from all parts of our glorious Union, however distant they may be. The occasion that calls you to our city is one that should excite in all of us feelings of harmony and friendship. Your duties at this time promise to be arduous and engrossing. In these I can most fully sympathize with you, for I have frequently had a realizing sense of these kind of hardships and self-sacrifices. I welcome you with more than usual satisfaction, because you came to a strange place, which has had a reputation with those who know us not, that would lead you to suppose that we are a cold people, given only to manufactures, traffic and the enactment of queer and oppressive laws. Such, however, is not the case, as you will soon discover, for you will certainly find us, like yourselves, men free-born and of good repute. But, gentlemen, let me here say to you that nothing shall be left undone on the part of the city to make your sojourn with us pleasant and agreeable, and to render your duties light. We have much in Puritan New-England, where the Yankees grow, to amuse you and to excite your interest. You will find our institutions of science and the arts, as well as of learning and literature, well worthy of your attention. These will be free to your inspection. Look well at them; and at your leisure, on your return home, tell us what you think of them. But above all things, make yourselves free and comfortable. Take reasonable liberty here; for in this place arose the first feelings of self-reliance and resistance to tyranny that gave to our country its independence and a free Government, and secured to you and ourselves our present liberties. Enjoy yourselves, my friends, as much as you can, free, unrestrained and untrammeled. Our laws will protect you from harm just as they will defend our people from you, were you accidentally to bring with you any of the bad qualities that you may have found on the road. I will no longer detain you from your duties nor your pleasures, but bid you again a most hearty welcome to Boston.

Alderman TALBOT and EDWARD A. WAITE followed, eloquently indorsing the Mayor's welcome.

Mr. CURTIS GUILD, in behalf of the Boston Press, then made an address of welcome to the brethren of the Press from the whole country, and delivered an original poem, which was deservedly applauded by all present.

Under the personal management of Messrs. S. R. NILES, R. M. PULSIFER and R. C. DUNHAM, of the Boston Press Executive Committee, the preliminary proceedings of the Grand Jubilee were admirably carried out. An elegant collation, furnished by the city authorities, was then partaken of.

President Grant—His Reception To-day.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 15.

A Joint Committee of the Legislature will receive President GRANT to-morrow at 10-30 o'clock, at the St. James Hotel, and under an escort of a company of cavalry, accompany him to the State House, where he will be officially received by the Governor and the Legislative bodies. He will review the State militia, and in the afternoon become the guest of the city. He will also visit the Coliseum in the afternoon.

New-England Rowing Association Races at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 15.

The New-England Rowing Association races took place on Charles River course this afternoon before some 3,000 people. There were two contests, one a single scull-race for the Association gold medal and the championship of the river, which was won by WALTER BROWN in 16:48, APPLETON being second, and RANDALL, of Portland, third. Seven started. The distance was two miles. The four-oar race was won by the *George Roahe*; the Harvard International crew being second by a length and a half; they carrying a coxswain. A claim of fouling by the *Roahe* touching them on turning the stakeboat was allowed, and the Harvard crew got the prize. Time of the *Roahe* crew, 21:12; distance, three miles.

Admiral FARRAGUT presented the prizes to the winners.

The 100-mile walking match between MCETTRICK, of this city, and MILES, of California, which was commenced last evening, closed at 9:30 to-night; the former winning by doing the distance in 23 hours and 30½ minutes. The actual walking time was 19 hours 23 minutes. MILES was over three miles behind. A very large crowd were present to see the finish.

An Assault on a Revenue Agent at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 15.

Three tobacco manufacturers of Cincinnati to-day assaulted Colonel A. HOAGLAND, Special Agent of the Revenue Department. HOAGLAND was unarmed, and says his assailants were all armed. He escaped by taking refuge in a store. One of the parties struck him, and said, "Damn you, I will kill you; you seized my manufactory." The tobacco factories of all three assailants were seized several months ago.

The Pennsylvania Miners—Resumption of Work at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Tuesday, June 15.

The miners of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, resume work to-morrow.

Horrible Murder in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, June 15.

Two men, named LOUIS STRELITZ and JOHN SALTFRANK, had an altercation to-day, during which the former disemboweled the latter, causing instant death. STRELITZ has been arrested and lodged in jail.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CUBA.

The steamship *Cuba*, from Liverpool June 5, and Queenstown June 6, reached this port yesterday. The advices are later by two days than those at hand by the *City of London*, and already printed in these columns.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Important Proceedings in the House of Lords—Remarks of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe—Explanatory Speech of Earl Clarendon.

In the House of Lords, on June 4, an interesting incident occurred in relation to the attitude of England in regard to the settlement of the *Alabama* claims.

REMARKS OF LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

Viscount STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, who had given notice of moving for a copy of any treaty concluded with the United States Government on this subject, said: The object of the notices which I laid upon your Lordships' table before the Whitsun recess, and which stands for consideration to-day, having been fully accomplished by the production of the papers in question, it remains for me only to offer a few words in explanation of the motive which induced me to ask for those papers. I wish to make it clearly understood that in moving for the *Alabama* treaties I had no desire to provoke a premature or inconvenient discussion of any differences existing between the British and American Governments. Still less had I in view to interfere with the free examination of such differences in the public Press. At the same time it was manifest, particularly in the columns of that powerful daily print which has earned the honorable title of our "leading journal," that the Press was in possession of information—and probably of papers relating to the *Alabama* claims and other serious matters of dispute with America—which had not been communicated to either House of Parliament. It seemed to me that what may be termed a striking contrast between knowledge out of doors and ignorance within might be carried too far, and that the time had arrived when the treaties known to have been concluded between the two Governments and rejected by the United States should in common decency be laid upon the table of the House, or at least that the reasons for their being withheld so long should be submitted to your Lordships on the usual responsibility of Ministers. This could not be done on notice without a simultaneous opening for debate; but the habitual prudence of your Lordships assured me beforehand that the risk of such inconvenience was not enough to outweigh the disadvantage which it had become so desirable to remove. In making this statement I have no intention of casting a thought of censure upon the Foreign Department for any appearance of delay in communicating the treaties to Parliament. I willingly presumed that sufficient reasons existed on public grounds for retarding a communication which, sooner or later, it would be necessary to make, and I venture to hope that the noble Earl opposite will be more inclined to commend than to blame me for affording him an opportunity of stating them to your Lordships. It must be admitted that Her Majesty's Government, whichever party was in office, had a most difficult and delicate duty to perform. On one side there must have been an anxious desire to overcome the provocations to quarrel and to preserve the relations of mutual kindness between two countries which, in reality, have the strongest possible reasons for being always at peace with each other. At the same time essential interests were to be guarded, and the honor of the Crown and nation were to be maintained, in company with every concession which the most liberal views of justice and international amity could suggest. It remains to be seen in what manner and with what success these diverging lines of negotiation have been brought together. Two things appear to be certain—first, that a treaty, altered to please the American Government, has been sanctioned by both Governments and rejected by the American Senate; secondly, that *we are at liberty to propose a fresh negotiation, or to decline a similar proposal, as may best suit our interest or convenience.* Meanwhile, we have grounds for believing that an intemperate oration addressed to the American Senate, and *extravagant to a degree of absurdity, has met with its antidote in the calm judgment of the American people.* It is reasonable to expect that if Her Majesty's Government think proper to resume negotiations for the laudable purpose of removing all possible causes of misunderstanding between England and America, they will not have to confront propositions which justice and honor, no less than the national interest, will compel us to reject. It has been said, though with little reflection, that the United States will bide their time, and abstain from calling us to a reckoning till, free from their own embarrassments and seeing us in difficulty, they may revive their suspended claims, and bring us, in a moment of weakness, to terms of their own dictation. God forbid that we should entertain so base a suspicion, worthy only of those benighted ages, when passion, treachery, and violence prevailed in the councils of contending nations, and overruled every sentiment of justice and humanity. No, my Lords, notwithstanding some clouds which overhang the western horizon, I put my trust in the strength of public opinion, whether on this side of the Atlantic or the other, and in those ties of mutual interest and those sympathies of race and law which forbid the adoption by either litigant of any extreme or hostile course. The recent arrival in this country of a representative, known in both hemispheres for his great literary attainments, and enjoying a high social reputation in the old as well as in the new country, *may be accepted as an omen of peace.* He comes among us once more with every personal motive for establishing his well-earned fame on the deep and durable foundations of success in pacific diplomacy, and we may hope that his instructions, proceeding from the same source as his appointment, will enable him to realize our friendly expectations. My Lords, I have said as much as circumstances allow on this important subject. I trust that I have not said more than prudence permits, and reserving to myself the discretion, if it should appear desirable, of going more completely into its merits on some future occasion, I leave it with confidence to Her Majesty's Government, and emphatically to my noble friend, who is intrusted with the management of our foreign relations.

REPLY OF THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

The Earl of CLARENDON said: As there are reasons, to which, perhaps, it is unnecessary to allude, why a discussion on the recent negotiations between this country and the United States would not be for the public advantage, I must thank my noble friend for the moderate tone in which he has called attention to the subject, and for the care he has taken not to add to the excitement which at this moment exists with respect to the so-called *Alabama* claims. I am very sorry that the papers which I laid on the table on Monday only reached my noble friend this morning, and I am unable to account for the delay, but I informed him on Tuesday that I had produced them. I think he rather implied that I had furnished the newspapers with information of which Parliament was not in possession, but I can only assure him that, as far as I am concerned, that has not been the case. Parliament has certainly a right to the fullest information at the earliest opportunity of proceedings of such high importance. As the correspondence may not have reached other noble Lords till to-day, I think it may be convenient that I should give a very short account of what it contains. It will not be necessary, however, to refer in detail to matters which are well known to have been often discussed, nor to trace the controversy from the time when my noble friend (Earl RUSSELL) declared that the British Government was not responsible for the manner in which it gave effect to its own municipal law, and could not submit to the judgment even of a foreign Sovereign the responsibility of its conduct in that respect, however confident in his impartiality and discretion. My noble friend who preceded me in office (Lord STANLEY) made this concession, that he offered to refer to arbitration the claims of American subjects arising from the losses sustained by the *Alabama* and other vessels; but in November, 1867, those negotiations were brought to an end by Mr. SEWARD declining to waive what he conceived to be his right to bring before the arbitration the question of the recognition of the Southern States as belligerents. In this state affairs remained till Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON's arrival. Mr. JOHNSON came to this country not only with friendly professions, but, I believe, with the sincerest desire on his part honorably to adjust the differences between the two countries, and to establish their relations on the footing *on which they ought, and, I would almost add, they must be.* I do not say this on account of the usual sentimental grounds, as I may call them—grounds of common ancestry, language and free institutions, although to those I attach a very high importance, but on account of the incalculable and increasing material interests which now knit the two countries together, interests which are based on peace, and which the good sense of the two nations will not allow to be broken by war. The opinions of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON on this sense were notorious through the United States, and his appointment, I believe, was unanimously ratified by the Senate, though it had vetoed almost every other diplomatic appointment made by President JOHNSON. There was, therefore, every reason to think that a more friendly feeling existed on the part of the people and Government of the United States. Mr. JOHNSON commenced his negotiation by making various propositions which Lord STANLEY could not accept, but on the 9th of October last they concluded a Convention settling the question of naturalization, to which the United States attached such importance that they made it the *sine qua non* of any negotiations, and under that protocol the question of indefeasible allegiance was settled by an agreement that a natural-born Englishman, on becoming naturalized in the United States, should divest himself of his former nationality. Considering the altered circumstances of our time, the facilities of communication, and the number of persons seeking to better their fortune by domiciling themselves in other countries, it was impossible, I think, for a country like England, which promotes and encourages emigration, to insist any longer on the subject of indefeasible allegiance, and the protocol signed by my noble friend was more liberal than the Prussian treaty having the same object in view, for by the Prussian treaty it was insisted that a Prussian subject should be resident in the United States five years before he obtained that right, whereas there was no such restriction in the protocal signed by Lord STANLEY. I merely refer to this as a proof of the desire of the British Government to meet the wishes of the United States. On the 17th of October Lord STANLEY signed a protocol respecting the San Juan water boundary, which has been more or less a matter of dispute for nearly fifty years, proposing to settle it on the basis originally suggested by my noble friend (Earl RUSSELL.) On the 20th of October Lord STANLEY and Mr. JOHNSON entered on the consideration of the *Alabama* claims, and, after some proposition on the part of Mr. JOHNSON had been very properly declined by Lord STANLEY, Mr. JOHNSON proposed that two Commissioners should be appointed on each side, to whom all claims should be referred, and that the Commissioners should then appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators, who should decide upon all these questions, it being provided that neither Government, in case this was agreed to, should make out a case in support of its position, and that no person should be heard for or against any such claim, the official correspondence alone being laid before the Commissioners. This was put into a more formal shape, and on the 10th of November Lord STANLEY signed the Convention with Mr. JOHNSON. Two days afterward Mr. JOHNSON received a telegram from Mr. SEWARD stating that the Convention was entirely acceptable, except that the place of meeting should be altered. To this Lord STANLEY acceded, and he had therefore every reason to believe that Mr. JOHNSON was not only fully empowered to sign the Convention, but that it would meet with the full approval of Mr. SEWARD, who was cognizant of every step which had been taken in the matter. It was not till the 27th of November that Lord STANLEY knew it was objected to, and it was not till the 1st of December that he became informed of the nature of these objections, and that alterations in the terms of the Convention were proposed. The present Government, therefore, *was met on the very threshold of office by objections to the Convention*, and we were told in a letter intended for Lord STANLEY that Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON had misunderstood his instructions, that he had departed widely from the Convention of 1853, which was throughout taken as a model, that the President thought several of the articles inadmissible and that the Cabinet were agreed that the Convention could not be ratified by the Senate. Mr. SEWARD, at the same time, with great earnestness, begged Lord STANLEY not to insist on the Convention being laid before the Senate nor refuse to complete a good work. A grave responsibility, therefore, rested on the Government, and we had either to insist upon the Convention being laid before the Senate, in which case we know it would be rejected, or undertake to modify a Convention which was already signed. We felt that the former course would be open to much obloquy, and that our motives would be liable to misconstruction, and that we might be accused of refusing to accomplish a good work that had been nearly completed by our predecessors. We accordingly examined the modifications proposed, and found that in reality they were variations of form rather than of substance. On the 14th of January, I accordingly signed a convention with Mr. JOHNSON, and both that and the Convention signed by Lord STANLEY will be found in the papers which have been produced. They are both at an end, they are now dead and buried, and I do not see that any useful purpose would be served by entering in detail into the differences between them. If at any future time the noble Viscount or any other noble Lord should bring forward the subject, I shall be perfectly ready to enter into the principles of the first Convention, which I think adhered far more closely to the Convention of 1853, which was of American origin and had been insisted on as the model which should be followed, than the one sent over by Mr. SEWARD. No impartial person, I think, will deny that *everything has been done in order to meet the wishes and adopt the proposals of the American Government*. Indeed, so great has been the desire both of the late and the present Government to bring this painful controversy to a close, that your Lordships may think that our concessions have been carried beyond a legitimate limit. I do not wonder, therefore, that there was no great expression of dissatisfaction when the negotiations fell through. I should also mention that while the treaty was under the consideration of the Senate, Mr. JOHNSON came to me and said he was advised that his Government had claims against the British Government which certainly were not recognized in the treaty, and he therefore applied to have a supplementary article added, or the first article changed, so as to give each Government a right of bringing its own particular claim before the arbitrator. That proposition, I need hardly say, was declined. It was only on the 3d of April that we learned that the Senate had refused to ratify the Convention by a vote of 54 to 1, in accordance with the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee, on which occasion Mr. SUMNER delivered the speech to which the noble Viscount has referred—*a speech much to be regretted*, but upon which, I think, too great stress should not be laid, for Mr. SUMNER is not a member of the Government, he does not speak under any Ministerial responsibility, and although the Senate supported him by their vote, we have no reason to know that the members of that majority supported either his extravagant claims or his statements. I will not criticise those statements. Public opinion is made up upon them, and I quite agree with the noble Viscount that the practical good sense of the American people is leading them to form an estimate of the speech that does not differ widely from that formed in this country. Both Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. SUMNER have rendered much service to this country, and I doubt whether that service could have been rendered so effectually in any other way. Mr. JOHNSON, in those numerous public assemblies that he attended, called forth a most spontaneous and manly expression of the friendship and good feeling which the English people entertain toward the United States, a *feeling such as they do not entertain, and therefore could not express, toward any other nation*; and, on the other hand, Mr. SUMNER has elicited through his speech a response from the Press of this country, representing every shade of political feeling, which must make it equally manifest that, however much we desire peace, and however highly we value our relations with the United States, there is one thing we value more and which we can never submit to sacrifice—our national honor. I do not venture to predict what course events may take, and I cannot say what will be the course of Her Majesty's Government beyond giving an assurance that, notwithstanding all that has passed, there will be the same friendly feeling toward the United States and the same desire to bring this controversy to a close. I agree with the noble Viscount that it is a good omen that a man of Mr. MOTLEY's eminence should have been appointed to represent the United States in this country. His historical reputation, his diplomatic experience, and his agreeable manners will secure him a hearty welcome among all classes of the community, among whom he has many attached friends, and I think it is fortunate that so enlightened an observer of national character should be in the position which he now occupies, for he will know what he can fairly propose to us, and what we can fairly accept. I have, of course, had the pleasure of seeing Mr. MOTLEY, but *I have had no direct official communication with him, and I do not know what are his instructions*. Having said this much, I think your lordship will approve the reticence which I have thought it my duty to observe.

The noble Earl resumed his seat amid cordial cheering from both sides of the House.

Press Comments on the Question.

From the London Times, June 5.

In the House of Lords yesterday evening a discussion arose on the subject of the *Alabama* claims, which gave Lord CLARENDON the opportunity of remarking on the course the negotiations had taken during the official career of his predecessor and himself. It is of course difficult for the Foreign Secretary to add anything to the knowledge the public has received from the papers presented to Parliament, since they gave a full account of the negotiation for the space of more than a twelvemonth; but he confirms the impression which has been derived from the published documents both as to the conciliatory disposition manifested by the British negotiators, and *the difficulty of dealing with a Power which, unfortunately, did not trust its own Government*. In this last fact lies, probably, the cause of much of the recent embarrassment. * * * Lord CLARENDON told the House of the two Conventions and the rejection of the first after it had been formally signed by the American Envoy. He observed, truly enough, that no impartial person could deny that everything had been done in order to meet the wishes and adopt the proposals of the American Government. He says, with a curious criticism of his own work, that there was no great expression of dissatisfaction when the negotiation fell through. For our own part, considering how much the Americans wanted and how much the successive British Secretaries were ready to give, *we wonder England got off so well*. It is evident that the treaty did not give the Americans everything they could possibly desire, since they did in fact reject it, and *now are disposed to ask for more*. But this negatively happy result we must attribute to a lucky chance rather than to the firmness of anybody who was employed on the British side of the negotiation.

From the Morning Star, June 5.

Mere reticence is not always discreet, and we should not have praised Lord CLARENDON's discretion if, in his speech of last night, he had merely contrived to say nothing. Without in the least embarrassing the situation, *he put on satisfactory footings the present relations of England with America; the estimation in which we hold Mr. Sumner's speech*; and the thorough and simple readiness of Englishmen to yield all that good feeling requires, while insisting on all that our honor obliges us to secure. Our Foreign Minister showed tact in making this statement, before his interview with Mr. MOTLEY, and he touched the right string in criticising the results of the eloquence which has lately played so prominent a part in our relations with America. No one can regret Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON's effusiveness, since it drew from undemonstrative Englishmen expressions quite as sincere as they were emphatic of a friendliness which, as Lord CLARENDON says, they do not feel toward any other nation. No Englishman can regret Mr. SUMNER's bold harangue, *because it has evoked throughout the country a moderate but firm and self-respecting manifestation of a resolve to defend our character and conduct* as far, though no farther, than justice to ourselves demanded. We can now advance steadily into the future with these two things clear, and it is most satisfactory to find them clearly recognized by Lord CLARENDON, and stated in his place in the House of Lords with the utmost point and energy. *The Americans cannot doubt either our willingness to do them right, or our determination to protect our own character and credit.* The negotiations speak for themselves on the one point; Lord CLARENDON speaks for the British nation on the other. Mr. MOTLEY, Mr. FISH and General GRANT will understand and appreciate both facts as they deserve to be understood and appreciated.

From the Daily Telegraph, June 5.

Through the Atlantic Cable the people of New-York may have learned, in the afternoon of yesterday, the nature of the official answer given last evening by the English Government to Mr. SUMNER's speech. *Such, in reality, was the statement made by Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords*, after Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE had drawn attention to the failure of the recent negotiations. And it would be difficult to express the feelings of this country in language more friendly, more dignified, or more firm than that employed by the Foreign Secretary. The most sensible American will not call it defiant; the most fiery of Englishmen will not consider it subservient; and, indeed, it hits that happy mean between words that provoke hostility by their rashness, and such as produce the same result by their hesitation. * * * Such is the position of the affair on the arrival of Mr. MOTLEY. Looking to the unmistakable expression of English opinion, and to the dignified firmness with which the Foreign Secretary expressed the national resolve yesterday evening, *the Envoy will ascertain with what hopes he may reopen the negotiations. He will see that, in the opinion of Englishmen, this country has gone far enough.* What he may solicit with success he will find in the articles of the last-signed Convention; what it is hopeless for him even to suggest he will discover in Mr. SUMNER's speech. But he will learn, from the earnest language and manly bearing of Lord CLARENDON, that our Foreign Office will never put a troublesome pressure on the new American Minister *to hasten the completion of a difficult task*; and that England will be always ready to cancel every trace of angry feeling which may for a time have disturbed the affectionate relations of the two kindred peoples.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 5.

Although Lord CLARENDON last night apologized for his reticence in speaking of the *Alabama* negotions, *he really said all that was necessary on this important question*, and said it not only with candor, but with a combination of firmness and moderation which is of happy augury for the future. *We have now a distinct official declaration, the weight of which ought not to be lost on the Americans, that on this subject our Government is in full accord with the unanimous public opinion of the country.* * * * The line taken by Lord CLARENDON since the conclusion of the treaty leaves nothing to be desired. When it became evident that the Senate was not disposed to ratify it, Mr. JOHNSON suggested that all claims put forward by either Government on the other should be included in the reference to the Commissioners. To this Lord CLARENDON replied that as they had not been put in possession of the views either of the Senate or of the new President, "it would not be consistent with the honor and dignity of England to amend a treaty already signed in the possibly fallacious hope that we should thereby meet objections of the real character of which we were totally ignorant." *This answer supplies sufficient intimation of the attitude which the Foreign Secretary will assume toward Mr. Motley.* After a treaty formally signed by the representatives and authorized by the Executive of two Governments has been rejected by one of them, it is for the Power which has thus acted to take the next step. Until it explains the reasons which have led it to overthrow the arrangements it has itself made, and states what are the precise alterations which it wishes to see introduced into it, no further progress can be made in the negotiation. England has given the United States what they asked, and the United States have since found out that what they asked was not what they wanted. *Till they say what it is they do want, England can do no more.* Should Mr. MOTLEY be instructed to take the initiative, and to make a definite proposal that the claims of either Government upon the other shall be submitted to arbitration, it will *become important to ascertain whether Mr. Reverdy Johnson had any authority for the statement he made to Lord Clarendon*, that "if claims to compensation on account of the recognition by the British Government of the belligerent rights of the Confederates were brought forward by the Government of the United States, the British Government might, on its part, bring forward claims to compensation for damages done to British subjects by American blockades, which, if the Confederates were not belligerents, could not legally be enforced against them." It is satisfactory to find an American Minister, even though a discredited one, admitting that blockade and belligerency are inseparable ideas.

The Bank of England and American Securities.

From the London Times (city article) June 5.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, a paper of deserved financial influence, in referring to the recent advance in the rate of discount on this side, describes it as a step on the part of the Bank of England "aimed to suppress speculation in the United States Government loans." Although it was certain to tend in that direction the reason for its adoption cannot properly be thus described. It is no part of the function of the Bank of England to seek either to suppress or stimulate speculation of any kind. The only business of the establishment is to get the highest and safest terms possible for the money it has to dispose of. The rate was put up to 4½ per cent. simply because the demand had become such that people were willing to pay that price. *The Bank of England has no desire to prevent investments in American, Russian, French, or any other foreign securities*, but if we choose to send our money to New-York or St. Petersburg there must be a less amount available at home, and in proportion to the scarcity thus created will be the competition for it.

Lord Stanley and Minister Johnson—Discussion of International Affairs—Preliminaries of the Alabama Claims Convention.

A copy of the correspondence, extending to fifty-seven pages, respecting the negotiations with the United States Government on the questions of the *Alabama* and British claims, naturalization and San Juan Water Boundary, was published in London on June 4. The following communication forms a portion of the correspondence:

LORD STANLEY TO MR. THORNTON.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 8, 1868.

SIR: I understand from your telegraphic dispatch of the 27th ult. that Mr. SEWARD and the Cabinet of Washington disapprove of the convention which the United States Minister signed with me on the 10th ult. for the settlement of the British and American claims, on the ground that it is not in accordance with the instructions sent to Mr. JOHNSON, and that they are confident that the Senate will refuse to sanction it. I have learnt from your further telegram, received on the the 30th ult., the very important modifications which Mr. SEWARD wishes to be made in that agreement. I have received this intelligence with some surprise, as during the progress of our negotiations Mr. JOHNSON at no time intimated that he was not acting under sufficient instructions from his Government; indeed, when framing with him the memorandum which was the groundwork of, and is, in fact, embodied in the convention, I distinctly understood from him that he thought their approval was certain; and subsequent to the signature of the convention, I was further informed by him that Mr. SEWARD had stated in a telegraphic dispatch that if the place of meeting of the commission was Washington and not London, "all will be right." This point having been conceded, Her Majesty's Government had every reason to suppose that the convention was in other respects accepted by the Cabinet of Washington as it stood, with a fair hope that it would ultimately receive the sanction of the Senate of the United States. Under these circumstances, I think it right to place on record in a dispatch a full narrative of the communications which have passed between Mr. JOHNSON and myself on the question of the claims, and which led to the signature of the Convention of the 10th of November, and of the separate article attached to it. In a conversation which took place at the Foreign Office on the 25th of September, Mr. JOHNSON, after discussing with me the subject of naturalization, passed to that of the so-called *Alabama* claims. In this conversation, of which a memorandum is inclosed, extracted from my notes of the interview, Mr. JOHNSON first suggested, as a means of settlement, the payment of a lump sum of money, or a cession of territory by Great Britain, both of which plans I considered inadmissible, so long as the question of the liability of Great Britain was denied by us and remained undecided. Mr. JOHNSON then spoke of the manner in which arbitration, if agreed upon, might be carried out, and made a suggestion that the questions in dispute in regard to these claims might be referred to the decision of a certain number of individuals, to be selected for their acquaintance with the principles at issue. He said that these persons need not be subjects of either of the two countries directly concerned. Without committing myself to any positive decision on this point, I said that although such a proceeding would be contrary to the usual practice in such cases, I did not at the moment see any objection to it so vital as to make it *ab initio* inadmissible, provided the other points of difference were satisfactorily arranged. This conversation, so far as it related to the *Alabama* claims, was understood to be of a confidential and unofficial character, Mr. JOHNSON having no authority to deal with that question till the question of naturalization had been disposed of. Nothing, therefore, passed which could be held to bind either party. After signing the protocol on naturalization, on the 9th of October, Mr. JOHNSON entered with me on the discussion of the San Juan question. During the progress of the negotiations he communicated, confidentially, an extract of his instructions, to the following effect: "Our conclusion is, that in the event that you become convinced that an arrangement of the naturalization question, which would be satisfactory to the United States in view of your previous instructions, can be made—then, and in that case, you may open concurrent negotiations upon the two questions first herein named, to wit, San Juan and the claims questions; but that those two negotiations shall not be completed, or your proceedings therein be deemed obligatory, until after the naturalization question shall have been satisfactorily settled by treaty or by law of Parliament." In consequence of this clause in his instructions, Mr. JOHNSON stipulated that the agreement on the San Juan arbitration should be embodied in a protocol instead of a treaty, and that a provision should be inserted making its operation dependent on the satisfactory settlement of the naturalization question by treaty, or "by law of Parliament, or by both." To which clause the words, "unless the two parties shall in the meantime otherwise agree," were added at my suggestion. The protocol on the San Juan question having been signed on the 17th of October, Mr. JOHNSON called, by appointment, on the 20th of the same month to discuss with me the question of the claims. In this conversation, which is placed on record in my dispatch to you of the 21st, Mr. JOHNSON proposed that "all the claims on both sides should be referred to the decision of the Commissioners, who should be, in equal numbers, British subjects and American citizens; who, if they disagreed, should have power to call in an umpire, and whose decision, with such assistance, should be final." I objected to this plan, for reasons given at length in the dispatch, and said that for these reasons it seemed to me preferable that the arbitrator proposed should be the Sovereign or President of a friendly State. I named especially the King of Prussia, as likely to be acceptable to both parties. Mr. JOHNSON said that he was not instructed to accede to the proposal I had made, but would telegraph for permission to do so. Mr. JOHNSON called on the 29th of October to convey the answer of his Government, and a memorandum of his communication is inclosed. From this statement, it appears that Mr. SEWARD conceived that "there would be a prejudice on one side or the other against any arbitrator who might be named beforehand to decide on this specific question." He proposed, therefore, that "each Government should, in the first place, name Commissioners, two on each side, to adjudicate on all claims by the subjects or citizens of either country on the other, arising out of the late civil war in the United States." "The two Governments, in addition, to agree on an arbitrator or arbitrators, to whose final decision shall be referred any question connected with such claims on which the Commissioners shall be unable to come to an agreement among themselves." "In the event of this plan being adopted, it would appear expedient further to provide that neither Government should make out a case in support of its position with regard to any class of claims, but that any question on which difficulties may arise between the Commissioners should go from them to the arbitrator as it stands." On the 3d of November Mr. JOHNSON again called on me at the Foreign Office, by appointment, for a conference, at which the Attorney-General, at my instance and with Mr. JOHNSON's consent, was also invited to be present, and at this meeting a memorandum was drawn up, of which a copy also is inclosed, embodying the result arrived at, and to which Mr. JOHNSON was understood to assent on behalf of his Government. It is on the bases laid down in this memorandum that the Convention of the 10th of November is founded. The memorandum was submitted by me to the Lord Chancellor and the Prime Minister, and upon their suggesting some verbal alterations for the sake of greater clearness, I sent a copy on the 4th of November, with the revisions marked, to Mr. JOHNSON, to ask whether he saw any objection to them. Mr. JOHNSON replied the next day that he had no objection to the alterations, with one exception, in which he suggested the substitution of an English version for the Latin words "*pro hac vice*," which it was proposed to introduce. Mr. JOHNSON said that he did not see that these words affected the sense of the article at all but that others might suppose that they did, and he might be asked for an explanation, which would lead to delay. He added, "It is important, I think, that the convention be signed at the earliest moment, and will thank your Lordship to let me know when you can see me on the subject, as there are some matters of detail yet to be agreed upon." I accepted at once the single modification proposed by Mr. JOHNSON in the memorandum, and a protocol was drawn up in the terms specified, and submitted to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion. But as Mr. JOHNSON used the word "convention" in his note of the 5th of November, I wrote to him to ask "whether he would be ready to sign an actual convention on the subject, or whether he would still prefer to adhere to the form of a protocol, similar to those in which the results of the former negotiations on the naturalization and San Juan questions had been recorded." To this Mr. JOHNSON replied, on the same day, in the following terms: "I will sign a convention instead of a protocol on the matters now unsettled, as I consider that I am authorized to do so by the cable dispatch from Washington, which I showed you, taken in connection with my original instructions. But will you consider them equivalent to a formal full power? If you do, have an agreement drawn up in that form." Upon the receipt of this note, a draft convention was drawn up, and I forwarded it to Mr. JOHNSON on the 7th of November, stating that I was ready to sign such a convention, to be signed by Mr. JOHNSON *sub spe rati*, in the absence of formal powers. Mr. JOHNSON called on the 9th of November, and discussed the provisions of the convention at length, proposing various alterations. He particularly insisted on the necessity of the Commission sitting at Washington and not at London; but on being shown the inconvenience of such an arrangement and the delay which would arise in the reference of disputed points and production of further evidence as regards the *Alabama* claims, he finally waived the point. The convention, with such alterations as had been adopted, was then drawn out and signed on the 10th of November. On the 12th of November Mr. JOHNSON called at the Foreign Office, and as I was then absent at Lynn, he wrote me a private note, to the effect that he had "just received a telegraphic message from Mr. SEWARD saying, 'Claims Convention entirely acceptable, except as to the place of meeting, and that it is essential to its approval by the Senate that the place be Washington and not London.'" After some delay, in consequence of my absence from town, a telegram was received from you in the same sense. I then agreed to the alteration, though I still considered that it would be productive of inconvenience, and an additional article to carry the change into effect was signed on the 23d of November. Matters remained in this state until the receipt of your telegram of the 27th of November, up to which time I was under the impression, which was also shared in by Mr. JOHNSON, that the convention which had been signed, being in accordance with his instructions as construed by him, would meet with the approval of the United States Government. I am, &c., (Signed,) STANLEY.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

Interesting Discussion in the Constituent Cortes upon Reform Measures for the Colonies—Speech of Castelar.

In the Constituent Cortes, May 26, during the progress of the discussion on the Constitution, article 107 was presented by the Committee in a new form. "The Cortes Constituentes will reform the actual system of government of the Provinces of the Ultramar when the Deputies from Cuba and Porto Rico have taken their seats, to extend the same, with the modifications which may be believed necessary, the rights consigned in this Constitution." One or two amendments were proposed but rejected. In the discussion on the article as an original motion, after some short speeches from Señores FERNANDEZ VALLIN, SILVELA, RUIZ, GOMEZ, GARCIA, LOPEZ and MORET, Señor CASTELAR spoke at length in regard to affairs in Cuba.

REMARKS OF SENOR CASTELAR.

After a brief preface, he said: If we have a right to complain of Cuba—ah, Cuba and Porto Rico *have much more right to complain of us. We have lately governed our colonies with a regimen of the most absolute injustice.* In the ancient times we governed our colonies in accordance with all the principles of justice which could possibly be exercised in a regimen so unjust as that of absolutism. The Spanish Viceroys were a model of prudence. Our laws of the Indies are one of the greatest monuments which can possibly be found in colonial regimen. Our Salas de Indias had a very humanitarian policy with respect to America. The worst enemies of Spanish domination in America recognized that we sustained the union between those colonies and the mother country more by affection than authority and force. So it was, that from Buenos Ayres to Quito, in that immense line, there were required only 3,000 men to sustain the majesty of the Spanish nation. We, who were so implacable with the heresy which presented itself in Spain—we, who would not pardon FRAY LUIS DE LEON, or SANTA TERESA, or CAZELLA, or CONSTANTINE, or the most eminent philosophers, pardoned in the Indians the heresy of ignorance in the midst of the rigid Catholic unity which all the Spanish Empire obeyed. Well, there came the constitutional regimen in the times of ISABELLA II., and we followed a system diametrically opposed to the ancient. The Deputies from the Antilles came here and we would not admit them to the Cortes of 1837. 1854 came, and we did nothing to impulse liberty in Cuba or Porto Rico. And when the last events arrived on the 10th October, there was Court-day in Cuba. (This was in allusion to the fact that Queen ISABELLA's birthday was celebrated with the usual honors on the 10th October last.) *There has, undoubtedly, been some motive or pretext for the rebellion we all condemn.* The last deeds have been very sad. The Liberal union promised Cuba Liberal reforms. Señor POSADA HERRERA indicated this from one of the benches in the Opposition speech he made against the Government of General NARVAEZ. The ministry of Ultramar was assigned to Señor CANOVAS, and he opened up an inquiry. But by one of those misfortunes so frequent in Spain, the Commissioners from Porto Rico arrived here, and presented a great economical political, administrative, and social plan, forgetting nothing—absolutely nothing, that referred to the better regimen of the colonies. We heard them; we listened to them; we promised to take into consideration their counsels. But scarcely had they gone when we forgot it all in that sad epoch—the last days of ISABELLA II. We forgot, I repeat, all their counsels and warnings, and did nothing but impose upon the islands an odious tax! Consequently it is indispensable that from these benches there should issue a word of hope and a promise of felicity for these distant regions; it is indispensable all of us should have the patriotism to consider that Cuba and Porto Rico cannot continue living as a monstrous exception in the midst of that democratic life which is extending itself all over the American continent. There are three great facts upon which we ought to raise our new Colonial policy. *The first is the independence of America, the second is the democracy of America, and the third is the great example England set us with Canada.* There is no denying the influence of these facts, they are the very milky way (*cia lactea*,) of great thoughts. Consequently, if we wish to be at the altitude of our destiny in America, and to continue and renew our grand traditions there by means of liberty, we ought to say solemnly that we will not be content with promises like those of 1837. We ought solemnly to promise the Provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico that though we cannot exactly assimilate them to Spain, because there are dangers and inconveniences in so doing, yet the day in which their commissioners or deputies enter these doors we will concede to them a regimen of their own which shall serve as an example to all America, and give us a title to say before that continent that if we have become civilized, we are not content with this, but that we will follow those grand examples of liberty and of democracy which they offer to us in the middle of the nineteenth century, the century of liberty! I hope this, gentlemen. I especially hope this from all who contribute to the great work of saving Spain. I hope we shall not forget America, and, above all, not forget that Cuba and Porto Rico have at their gates the grand example of the democracy of the United States; that there slavery is fallen; that that immense ignominy is destroyed, and that it is necessary we should have no more slave trade nor slaves! It is necessary we should inscribe there the grand principles of liberty. Let us say, like the ancients, that as the sun was never entirely obscured from our dominions, today liberty shall neither be eclipsed or obscured in them.

After one or two others had spoken, Señor CASTELAR again said: Only two words. From the point in which the President of the Executive Power has given us to understand that the material insurrection is as good as terminated in Cuba, it is necessary to adopt measures to terminate the moral insurrection also. And in this England gives us an example of which we ought to avail ourselves, for what happens with one people serves to educate others. There had been an insurrection in Canada. They had there, and they still have, a Separatist Party. Then it was that England, with her great strength and yet grand sentiment of right, understood there were no other means but one to overcome moral insurrection, namely, liberty. We cannot, absolutely cannot, in the middle of the nineteenth century, given the state of America and the ideas which prevail there, use the regimen of authority and force. The people, every one of them, would prefer to live in the pneumatic machine of despotism. Give them liberty, and their errors will vanish like a shadow; give them liberty, and their injustices will cease; give them the government these distant regions require, and you will reconcile Cuba and Porto Rico with the mother country.

General SERRANO replied: I have to say to Señor CASTELAR and the deputies that the Government considers *the insurrection in Cuba as good as terminated.* At this moment I am told a thing of which I had no knowledge, simply because the telegram is not official, but that is by no means to say it is the less true, viz., that a respectable mercantile house have a telegram announcing the landing of 700 filibusters, who have been beaten with a loss of 80 killed, and from whom eight cannons have been taken. These are some of those recruited in the United States, *not by the Government of the United States, but by the agitators of the question in the United States*; for everybody knows the organization of that country and the means there are for people to do such things, even contrary to the opinion of the Government. Very well; this done, if the news is true, the insurrection may be considered almost as good as conquered. The question of Canada I do not know so profoundly as Señor CASTELAR; but I do know, first, that in Canada there are very few who desire the separation and independence of that country; secondly, that they have no slavery; and thirdly, that *the English Government have apparently so little interest in preserving it that they have said that if they wish to join themselves to the United States they can do it whenever they like.* Señor CASTELAR must compare country with country, and circumstances with circumstances.

The article was then approved.

The Society of Friends—Their Numbers Increasing.

From the Providence Herald, June 14.

Yesterday was "June Meeting" at Newport, and, as usual, the city was filled with strangers. The Friends very numerously attended the meeting, and the broad brims of the males, and the calm and subdued costumes of the females, greatly contrasted with the gay and fashionable styles of those who spent the day in recreation rather than in the quiet and unobtrusive religious observance characteristic of the Friends.

The Society of Friends has been reported to be dying out, but according to their official statement this does not appear to be the case. At the just ending yearly meeting of the Orthodox body in this city, it was reported that their numbers had increased about fifteen hundred during the past year, and there are signs of renewed activity and vigor in the body, which give promise of a long life-tenure. The interest taken in Sunday Schools is a good evidence of this, as well as the decline of exclusiveness, as shown by a resolution at the late yearly meetings of the Society, that the business meetings of the Society should not be restricted to members alone, but that any person interested in their proceedings might attend.

There are twelve independent yearly meetings of Friends; that of London, where the records are preserved from the year 1672, being the oldest. The number of members in England is 13,815, while there is an attendance of non-members to the number of 3,658. There is one yearly meeting in Ireland, one in Canada, and nine in the United States, viz.: New-England, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Western Indiana and Iowa. The increase of membership has been rapid of late years in the South and West, and new settlements of Friends are forming in Kansas and Missouri. The total membership is estimated at about 82,000. First-Day schools have been largely established in the West. In the State of Indiana alone there are 178 such schools, with 1,121 teachers and 13,113 pupils. In North Carolina a Sunday Normal School has been established.

The Friends have three colleges in this country, viz.: Haverford College, in Pennsylvania; Earlham College, in Richmond, Ind.; and Whittier College, at Salem, Iowa. They have also large boarding schools at West Town, Penn.; Providence, R. I.; Union Springs, N. Y.; New-Garden, N. C., and other places.

Bloody Affray in Tennessee—A Man Stabbed Fourteen Times.

From the Nashville Press & Times, June 11.

One of those bloody events, not uncommon in our State, which are mildly termed "difficulties," came off at Sweet Water last Saturday, with extra accompaniments of ferocity and passion. A rough, named WINDHAM or WINDOM, attacked an inoffensive person named MCDANIEL, by kicking him and slapping him in the face. He then tried to borrow a pistol, with the intention, it appears, of provoking a fatal conflict, for MCDANIEL did not attempt to resent the insults given him. He failed in his effort to get a pistol. He then proceeded to the grocery of one ROY, hard by, where he met a man named ROY. He asked ROY to drink, who declined. WINDOM then remarked that perhaps ROY was a friend to MCDANIEL, and wanted to take up the difficulty. ROY told him that he knew nothing about it and had no desire to take up other people's rows. WINDOM then drew off his coat and made at ROY with his knife, but was stopped by the bar-keeper, which gave ROY time to run or either prepare himself to meet WINDOM, neither of which was done. WINDOM, breaking loose from the bar-keeper, succeeded in reaching ROY, fell upon him and inflicted fourteen wounds on the head and body of an innocent and harmless man, and no attempt was made on the part of the by-standers to separate them after they had got together. The Sheriff not being present, no effort was made to arrest WINDOM, who made his escape and is still at large. Physicians were called to ROY's assistance who bound his wounds and had him conveyed to his home, where, we learn, he is doing well, and it is hoped will soon recover.

A general row then took place out doors, and what between drinking and fighting the little town was kept pretty lively all day. Quite a number of broken heads and fractured limbs resulted from the fracas.

SCENE IN A PHILADELPHIA THEATRE.—A scene of intense excitement took place Saturday evening in the American Theatre, during the perilous trapese performance of the DE LAVE sisters, LILLA and ZOE. The youngest of the sisters had leaped across the house, turned her fearful somersault, and was caught in the arms of her elder sister. In being lowered to the stage she was dropped by the man stationed to catch her. In her fall she struck upon her head, and, besides being momentarily stunned, must have sustained severe injuries. The person who had failed to catch the little one insisted on her re-performing the terrible feat. This proposition was met by loud cries of dissent and hisses, and the child retired. In a few moments she was again introduced, amid cries of assent and dissent, applause and hisses. A second time she essayed the leap, but failed on account of weakness. For several moments she swayed to and fro over the heads of the audience, while persons cried "Shame, shame!" Several gentlemen present went to the rescue of the child, and succeeded in rescuing her from her perilous position, and the exhibition ended.—*Philadelphia Age, June 14.*

The Jackman Will Case—The Will Broken.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, June 11.

The Jackman will case, which has been in progress for the past week in Janesville, was given to the jury on Thursday morning, and after a brief retirement they returned with a verdict in favor of breaking the will. TIMOTHY JACKMAN, who died about a year since, left property valued at $140,000. He willed to Mrs. JACKMAN, who is his second wife, the whole of the property, excepting $10,000 or $12,000, which was distributed between his seven children. Mr. JACKMAN had three children by his first wife, and by them the will was contested, on the ground that undue influence was exercised by the step-mother in procuring the will. Messrs. JOHN R. BENNETT, J. B. CASSADY and EBBITS, of Janesville, and Hon. J. B. SLEEPER, of Chicago, appeared to sustain the will. Hon. MATT. H. CARPENTER, of Milwaukee, and Messrs. JOHN WINANS, A. HYATT SMITH and L. F. PATTEN, of Janesville, appeared for the contestants of the will. The decision of the jury leaves property to the amount of $150,000 intestate. The case will probably go to the Supreme Court on an appeal.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JUNE 15.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

John J. Vanderweyde vs. Lewis Francis and Cyrus H. Loutrel.—This was an action growing out of an order of arrest obtained by defendants against plaintiff in an action in the Supreme Court, alleged to have been founded on false and malicious affidavits made by defendants. The facts, as they appear by the pleadings and testimony on the trial, are as follows: During the years 1867-'68, the plaintiff and his father, Peter H. Vanderweyde, gave the defendants to understand that the father was the owner of the house and lot No. 1,714 Girard-avenue, in the City of Philadelphia, valued at $8,000, and unencumbered. On the faith of this representation, the defendants loaned to the father sums of money amounting to $1,600, the present plaintiff, who was a resident of this City, guaranteeing the payment of the loan by a verbal agreement, and the father agreeing to execute a mortgage on his house as additional security. It was subsequently discovered that the son (this plaintiff) was the owner of the property instead of the father. Defendants claimed that the plaintiff subsequently said he would execute a mortgage to secure his father's debt, but delayed it from time to time, and finally said he had changed his mind and would not execute it. Defendants learning that plaintiff was about to be married, went to him and urged the execution of the mortgage before his proposed marriage, and before his intended wife should acquire a lien on the property. This plaintiff refused, and at the same time announced his intention to leave on a wedding tour, and afterward go to South America. Defendants then commenced an action in the Supreme Court for the recovery of the $1,600, uniting as defendants both father and son, and obtained an order of arrest against the plaintiff, in which bail was fixed at $2,500. The affidavits of defendants, on which the order was obtained, alleged a conspiracy to cheat, between father and son, and also set forth a promise by the son to guarantee the debt. The order was executed between 12 and 1 o'clock on the day of the marriage, and the plaintiff carried from place to place in charge of a Sheriff's officer, until 4 P. M., when bail was perfected and he released. The affidavit of defendants, though setting forth the fact of a promise by plaintiff to pay his father's debt, nevertheless concealed the fact that the promise was not in writing, a necessary condition to make it legal and binding, and on this fact being made to appear to the Court by subsequent affidavits, the order of arrest was vacated. Plaintiff thereupon brought this action, laying his damages at $25,000. A large amount of testimony was offered by defendants tending to get the whole nature of the transaction before the jury, but the larger portion of which was ruled out, the Judge confining the issue to the sole question whether the affidavit on which the order of arrest was granted was true or false, and, if false, whether the defendant intended to mislead the Court by concealing the fact that the promise of plaintiff was verbal and not in writing. The jury found in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $500.

Sheldon and Brown for plaintiff; Nelson J. Waterbury for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 15.

Before Presiding Justice Clerke and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

THE DUTIES OF COMMON CARRIERS.

James A. Bostwick vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.—This was an appeal from the decision of Judge Leroy Morgan, who dismissed the plaintiff's complaint when the case was on trial before him in March, 1868. The plaintiff claims that in November, 1865, he shipped certain bales of cotton from Cincinnati to New-York; that the agreement was that this cotton was to be conveyed by three lines of railroads to New-York, to wit, first, by the Little Miami; second, by the Central Ohio, and, third, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. However, when the cotton arrived at Baltimore, a portion of it was shipped by a vessel to this City, which vessel, when it was about entering Sandy Hook, was wrecked, and sixteen bales of cotton were lost. The plaintiff claims that there was a verbal agreement that the whole number of bales were to be conveyed from Cincinnati to this City all the way by railroad; that the freight and insurance were both paid with that understanding; and hence that defendants are liable for the loss, in that the goods were not conveyed in the manner agreed upon.

The defendants contended that they had the option, when the cotton arrived at Baltimore, of sending it by railroad or by sea to this city; that there was nothing in the bill of lading prohibiting them from so doing, and that no verbal arrangement made with Grant F. Cooke, the agent of the defendants, could vary the written contract, which is the bill of lading.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

For plaintiff, D. M. Porter; for defendants, Messrs. Slosson and Platt.

APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION REJECTED.

Mr. Thomas S. Henry, of Newark, N. J., and W. Wallace Snyder, of Orange, N. J., graduates of the Law University, were, on making application for admission to the New-York Bar, rejected by the General Term, on the ground that they were not residents of the First Judicial District, as they must be, according to the rules of this Court.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—JUNE 15.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

ACTION AGAINST A POLICE CAPTAIN FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT—A VERDICT OF SIX CENTS—CHARGE OF THE JUDGE.

John Fallon vs. Nathaniel R. Mills and Henry Casey.—This action was brought by the plaintiff, Fallon, to recover of the defendants the sum of $500 damages for false imprisonment. The defendant, Mills, is the Captain of the Eighth Precinct Police, and Casey is a patrolman under him. It is alleged in the complaint, and was proved on the trial, that on the 16th of April last, Fallon was arrested by Patrolman Casey, taken to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, detained there a short time, and then taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where, after a hearing before Justice Dodge, the prisoner was discharged. For this alleged false imprisonment the plaintiff asked from the Marine Court $500 damages.

The answer of the defendants does not deny that the arrest was made without a complaint, and also without a warrant; but the defendant Casey says that it was well known to him, to the whole Police force of that Precinct and to the citizens generally, that John Fallon is, and has been for a long time past, an idle and dissolute person, without employment or any visible means of support. The answer further shows that he was an habitual associate of divers idle, dissolute persons known as "panel thieves and ropers-in of houses of bad repute;" that Fallon had theretofore been frequently arrested by the Police, charged with various crimes and offences. The defendant, Casey, says he had reason to believe, and did believe when he made the arrest, that Fallon was a vagrant within the meaning of the Revised Statutes as to "Beggars and Vagrants." He denied that he was actuated by any malice, and whatever he did was in discharge of his duty. Also that he did not act by virtue of any order from Captain Mills.

The testimony for the plaintiff, substantially as above set forth, having been concluded, the defendants undertook to show the matters of fact as alleged in their answer. Judge CURTIS ruled that they could not prove anything as to the antecedents of the plaintiff or his present mode of life. Whether he was a "roper-in for houses of ill repute or a panel thief" was not a question for the jury. The question for them was whether there had been in this instance a false arrest and imprisonment.

After an elaborate summing up on the part of Mr. Bookstaver, of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, for the defendants, and Mr. C. S. Spencer for the plaintiff, Judge CURTIS charged the jury substantially in the following words:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: I believe you will try this case entirely upon the evidence. This action is brought to recover $500 damages against the defendants for an alleged false imprisonment. The facts as they have been narrated before you are substantially these: The plaintiff was arrested in mid-day, without a complaint being preferred by a third party, without any warrant or process of law, without being detected in the commission of any offence or the violation of any law, taken to a station-house, confined there for a period of time, taken thence before a Police Magistrate before whom he had an examination, and by that Police Magistrate discharged. Now, gentlemen, this is a case which involves a principle that is as near and dear to you as to the plaintiff in this action; that is near and dear to all of us. In every act that is legal, in every act that is within the scope of their authority, the Police of this City should be supported, not only by the voice of the community, but by the verdict of any jury before whom their conduct is placed for justification; but it is the duty of a jury, where a Policeman steps outside of his authority, to rebuke his usurpation of power, and to say to the Police authorities that they must keep within the law. It is a matter of congratulation with regard to the Police Board of the Metropolitan District that it is composed of men of integrity, of sagacity, of reputation. By a recent legislative change, vulgarity and lilliputian tyranny have disappeared from its councils, and it gives me great pleasure to say to you that the successor of the late President of the Police Board is a gentleman. I want you to understand distinctly, Gentlemen of the Jury, in the first place, that a regulation of the Police, not sanctioned by an express legislative provision of the Commonwealth is not binding and operative as law. Now, something has been said with regard to the antecedents of this plaintiff. I am bound to say to you, as it is my duty, that whatever may be the antecedents of a man, conceding him to be bad, if you please, he is entitled when he comes into a Court of justice, to justice; and I venture to express the hope that the day will be far distant when any man shall be deprived of his rights in a Court of justice by excitement, by prejudice or by passion. You are to try this case entirely upon the proof, and if, as was intimated by the counsel for the plaintiff, in the different rulings of the Court upon questions of testimony the Court was in error, relief is to be had at the Appellate tribunal. Now, the ostensible cause of the arrest of this man was the charge that he was a vagrant. It was upon that charge that he was arrested; it was upon that charge that he was examined; it was upon that charge that he was acquitted. It was no where contended, so far I have been able to learn from an examination of the record, that he was charged with being a thief or a robber. The simple charge was, that he was a vagrant, and that is, in the language of the common law and under the statute, "one having no visible means of support." Mr. Justice Dodge passed upon that question—a Magistrate in whose learning and integrity I have every confidence, and he said, with regard to that charge, that it was not proven, and the complaint was dismissed. Now, I charge you, as matter of law, with regard to that charge of vagrancy, that its adjudication by Justice Dodge, so far as the probable cause is concerned that is pleaded in the defence in this case, disposes of it altogether. It is what the law terms *res adjudicata*. Mr. Justice Dodge, a Magistrate having competent jurisdiction over the subject matter and over the parties to it, having passed upon the question, has taken it out of the power of the defence in this case to set it up. Therefore, I charge you, that as matter of law there is no defence whatever to this action; that as matter of law that arrest was without warrant of law, without color of law, and that this plaintiff must recover some damages at your hands. Now it is contended on the part of the defendants that but one at least is liable. It is contended that, as far as Captain Mills is concerned, this proceeding must terminate in his favor. It appears from the evidence that Officer Casey, who is a subordinate of Captain Mills, took the plaintiff into the Station-house, where Captain Mills had control and authority, and that, by direction of Captain Mills this plaintiff was consigned to the cells in the Station-house. If that be true, then Captain Mills was a party to this outrage; then Captain Mills is responsible also. But with regard to the verdict that is to be rendered as against these defendants, you have a wide discretion. You have the right, as was intimated by the counsel for the defence, to give a verdict in any sum within the jurisdiction of this Court. With regard to the amount of the verdict, that is a question for you to pass upon. One thing is sure, there is nothing nearer and dearer to a man than his personal liberty. One thing is sure, that there is nothing that calls more for the rebuke of a jury and the Courts than a wanton deprivation of that liberty. So far as Mr. Casey was concerned, it seems he first was acting under a general authority and order of Captain Mills, and that when he brought the man to the Station-house the man came under the control and authority of Captain Mills. Mr. Casey, so far as the proof is concerned, shows a good character. It has not been assailed. You must not allow yourselves to be prejudiced by any statement of the counsel for the plaintiff with regard to Captain Mills. Whatever his reputation in the community may be, that is not a matter for you to pass upon. He is to stand here like the plaintiff upon the evidence. You, as twelve sworn men, are to try the case according to the evidence. You have the power, however, if you so desire, to separate the damages. If you believe that Casey is less to blame than Mills, you have the right to say so by your verdict. If you believe Mills to be more to blame than Casey, you have the right to say that. In other words, you have the right to render a verdict against Casey for six cents, and against Mills for $500. It has been no uncommon thing in our streets that citizens of the highest respectability, of eminence even, have been stricken down by the club. I remember that one of our first citizens, now a Senator in the State Legislature, was arrested in front of his own house at 12 o'clock at night in the Summer time, was placed in the cell in a Station-house, detained overnight, and then set at liberty. It is the usurpations of power that you are to punish. As I stated before, whenever the Police discharge their duty within the scope of their authority, and within the pale of the law, they should be supported; but when they step outside of the pale of their authority, and put their hands, without warrant of law—without process of law—upon the shoulder of the citizen, then they should be rebuked by a jury of their countrymen. Gentlemen, it is such acts of tyranny as these that have caused many to believe that we are slowly yet surely on the wave of the civil war floating out to the unknown, unbounded sea of imperialism. The safety of the people must be with themselves. The jury-box of the land must be the sentry-box of liberty. I desire that you will give this case a careful scrutiny. I first charge you, as I stated before, that so far as any excuse might exist here, there is none. You must find a verdict against the defendants. With regard to the amount, that is to be determined by yourselves; but I trust it will be in such an amount as will indicate the general right of the citizen to his liberty, and as will instruct those who desire to oppress the citizen that they cannot do it with impunity.

After a brief consultation the jury returned a verdict of six cents damages against each of the defendants.

The verdict was received with applause, which was with some difficulty quelled by the officers of the Court.

For the plaintiff, Mr. C. S. Spencer; for the defendants, Messrs. Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 15.

Before Judge McCunn.

FRIVOLOUS ANSWER.

Alexander T. Stewart et al. vs. John Davis.—This was a motion to strike out the answer of the defendant as frivolous, and for judgment thereon. It appeared by the complaint that in the latter part of 1868 the defendant purchased from the plaintiffs a quantity of dry goods, amounting in value to $1,714, on account of which he paid them in February last the sum of $300, leaving a balance of $1,414 unpaid, for which suit was brought.

The defendant answered alleging that the plaintiffs by their agents made statements and representations in regard to the quality and value of the goods which were untrue, to the damage of the defendant of $500.

Counsel for plaintiffs moved to strike out this answer as frivolous and for judgment thereon, on the ground that the goods were sold without a warranty; and that the defendant had kept the goods until worn out, and never tendered them back, or made claim for damages, until suit was brought; and that the doctrine of *caveat emptor* was the leading rule in all cases of the sale and delivery of goods without warranty.

When this motion was first brought on last week, the Court being engaged in the Trinity Church case, ordered the same to stand over until the 14th inst., pending which defendant's counsel served an amended answer. On the hearing the Court directed both answers to be struck out, and ordered judgment for the plaintiffs, with costs.

H. H. Rice for plaintiff; G. H. Turnbull for defendant.

CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

In the Matter of the Petition of Emma J. Dugan to Obtain the Custody of her Child Elizabeth.—This matter came up on a motion of counsel for the petitioner, to punish the relator, Mrs. Whitman, for alleged contempt in removing the child in dispute beyond the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mrs. Whitman explaining that she contemplated no disrespect to the Court, and having produced the child, the Judge dismissed that branch of the case.

The little girl is now about 8 years of age, and has been in the custody and care of Mrs. Whitman, whom she calls aunt, since she was 6 months old, her mother at that time not being in circumstances to care for her. The Judge held that it being admitted the petitioner was the mother of the child, and there being no proof she was in anywise unfit to have its custody, she, therefore, must be directed to take her.

The little one seemed much attached to Mrs. Whitman, and wept bitterly when made aware of the decision in her case. The Court directed that both women go with the child into the Judge's private room and endeavor to reconcile her to the change. After half an hour's delay, still as unwilling as before, the girl was taken in charge by Captain Ryan with whom she walked out of Court with a sad and unwilling heart, to be delivered to the successful claimant.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 15

Before Judges Monell, Jones and Freedman.

INJURIES BY FALLING IN A CELLAR.

Bridget Doyle vs. Michael Mulren.—The appeal in this action was heard to-day and submitted to the Court. The case involves a question of liability as between two contractors of the James-street Roman Catholic School. One contractor completed the digging of the cellar and the other took possession for the purpose of erecting the building, was building on the Bowery side, but had not yet commenced on the James-street side, which, having been left unprotected, the plaintiff fell in and sustained injuries for which she seeks damages. On the trial below, the defendant was held to have control of the entire cellar and under obligations to see that it was properly protected, and from that judgment appeal was taken. Decision reserved.

H. C. Snebley for plaintiff; A. A. Redfield for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

The Court of General Sessions opened yesterday morning.

JOHN HOWARD.

The trial of John Howard, adjourned from the day before, was resumed. Robert Hutchings, Jr., appeared for the people, and Wm. F. Howe for the defence. Howard was charged with having, in conjunction with William Varley, known as "Reddy the Blacksmith," and others, robbed Lawrence Graham on the 26th of March last, in the saloon of Varley, No. 7 Chatham-square.

Much of the evidence was a repetition of the complainant's statement made the previous day. He said that although he had been drinking, he was in his full senses, and perfectly aware of all that had passed.

Officer Waterman, of the Fourth Precinct, testified that the complainant was not intoxicated at the time of Howard's arrest; while in the Station-house he appeared to have been roughly handled; his throat showed marks of violence, and his shirt collar and the left side of his pantaloons were torn.

Mr. Howe stated that his client was entirely innocent, and that whatever money the complainant had been robbed of had been taken before he entered Varley's saloon. He ordered drinks, and not having means to pay for them, a fight ensued, and he mistakenly thought that was the time that his money was stolen.

John Howard, the accused, was examined. He was a muscular rough of 27, with a broken nose, a black mustache, and short, stiff, black hair. He testified to having been a seafaring man since the age of 15. Was arrested in Boston at the age of 14, for throwing snow-balls on Sunday. Was again arrested in China for being drunk. Had not been in similar trouble since. He had served four years and two months in the navy, and had been honorably discharged, after having participated in several actions. After the war he entered the merchant service, and had been paid off from the ship *Bridgewater*, from San Francisco, seven days before the night in question. Had entered Varley's saloon with a comrade named Smith, and had recognized young Varley as an old shipmate, and talked with him. Smith invited him into the saloon to eat oysters. He had no money, having spent, shortly before, the $47 50 that he had been paid off with. He insisted that he did not touch Graham, and that he had nothing to do with his losses.

Mr. Howe appealed in behalf of the prisoner, and Mr. Hutchings subsequently argued for the prosecution.

Judge BEDFORD then charged the jury, who, after an absence of fifteen minutes, returned with a verdict of "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy. The Judge said that an effort was apparently being made to make the prisoner a scapegoat, while more guilty parties were allowed to escape. He should therefore remand him for sentence until the July term.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 15.

By Judge Ingraham.

J. W. Spaulding vs. Geo. W. Welch; G. G. Percival vs. Gilman et al.; Mount vs. Levy et al.; Atkins et al. vs. Howland et al.; Giro et al. vs. Halstead et al.; Foot vs. Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford; Wright et al. vs. Leland et al.; motions granted.

Eagleson et al. vs. Woehr et al.; motion granted on payment of costs.

Richards vs. Nash; motion denied, with leave to defendant to renew on the merits on payment of $10 costs.

Anna M. Wheeler vs. Hiram W. Wheeler; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

John J. Glasson vs. Margaret A. Glasson; counsel fee of $200.

In the matter of claim of J. H. Dahlman vs. Estate of Wm. McKenna; report confirmed and judgment ordered.

By Judge Cardozo.

Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. Empire Transportation Company; motion to dissolve injunction granted.

By Judge Barnard.

Michael, &c., vs. Stetson, Jr.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 15.

By Judge McCunn.

Jacob Gross vs. Joseph Noll; motion granted without costs.

Raphael M. Seiffis vs. Meyer Stern; motion granted.

Alexander T. Stewart et al. vs. John Davis; judgment for plaintiff with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Patrick McMahon vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; motion granted without costs.

Sarah E. Brower vs. Richard B. Patterson; motion granted.

Samuel Silsbee vs. George Wood; motion granted.

Patrick Breslin et al. vs. Edward Coleman; motion granted with $10 costs to abide event.

Isaac R. Marsh vs. Caroline W. A. Marsh; motion for commission granted.

Henry M. Field vs. James Stewart et al.; proceedings dismissed by default.

T. Hyerdall vs. John G. Holbrook; proceedings discharged.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Hogan, Justice.

PICKPOCKET.

Detective Wilkinson, of the City Hall Police, arrested Thomas Kane in West-street, yesterday morning, in the act of picking the pocket of an unknown woman. While the officer was intent on securing the criminal, he lost sight of the intended victim; so he made the necessary complaint himself when he brought Kane before the Magistrate. Committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

SUSPECTED PICKPOCKET.

Detective McGlvney, of the Third Precinct, noticed two well-known professional thieves, yesterday morning, in College-place, as they were leaving a car. He followed them, when they became alarmed, and ran away. One of the men was arrested and found in possession of a valuable gold watch, evidently stolen by him from some unknown person. The prisoner gave the name of John Smith, and on being arraigned before the Magistrate, he was remanded for examination.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.		Nos.	
74	Farrell vs. Walters.	98	Philips vs. Bowen.
76	Sheridan vs. Taw.	100	Meehan vs. Fleming.
77	Lewis vs. McCarthy.	101	Flood vs. O'Brien.
81	Sheridan vs. Linden.	102	Hambler vs. Fitzpatrick.
83	Orf vs. Reiss.	103	Hohn vs. Wust.
85	Quitzow vs. Killien.	104	Dithmer vs. Herwig.
89	Heck vs. Lanby.	105	Geddes vs. Pessinger.
95	Brooklyn Daily Union vs. Losey.	106	Witt vs. Norwood.
96	Boynton vs. Hatch.	107	Lockwood vs. Manolt.
97	Same vs. Same.	108	Milford vs. Veith.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.		Nos.	
44	Riley vs. Kehoe.	55	Kayser vs. Lovell.
45	Whitaker vs. Healy.	56	Turnbull vs. Ring.
47	Vogel vs. Kraft.	57	McBain vs. Ring.
48	Gomer vs. Lucas.	58	Bergen vs. Cooper.
49	Ritch vs. Freeman.	59	Fairbanks vs. Harris.
50	Cunningham vs. Bass.	60	Griffith vs. Letts.
51	Bingham vs. Blydenburgh.	61	Russell vs. Gurnell.
52	Cocks vs. Barker.	62	Kiernan vs. Crawford.
53	Richards vs. Reddish.	63	Thompson vs. Goodwin.
54	Richards vs. Hanan.	64	Hoepher vs. Kohberger.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 15, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,100	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	116¾	200	Merch. Un. Ex...	15
20,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	116¾	200	do....bet. call	14¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	122¾	600	N. Y. Cen.......c	186¾
26,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	119	500	do.........	186¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20C., '65, n3	119¾	200	do........c	186¾
3,500	U. S. 5-20C., '67.	119¾	100	do.........	186¾
20,000	do.........	119¾	600	Hud. R.........	155¾
20,000	do........b3	119¾	100	do.........	155¾
15,000	U. S. 6s Cur.....	106¾	1500	Reading.........	97¾
3,000	Tenn. S. 6s, exc.	63¼	300	L. Shore & Mich. S	102¾
1,000	do.........	62¾	1200	do.........	102¾
11,000	do.........	62½	200	Ill. Cen.........	144
10,000	do.....2d call	62¾	2000	Clev. & Pitts.....	94¾
4,000	N. C. St. 6s.....	59	700	Chi. & N. W.....	82¾
2,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	56	2100	do.........	82¾
3,000	Missouri 6s.....	94	200	do........b30	82¾
3,000	La. 6s.........	71	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	93
1,000	N. Y. City 6s, '87	94	100	do.........	93¾
2,000	Mich So. S. F. B.	96	300	do.........	93¾
4,000	Mich. C.. 8s.. n. b	130	100	Chi. & R. I. R.....	118¾
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s Bds.........	95¾	500	do.........	118¾
			100	do.........	118¾
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	84	100	do........b3	118¾
10,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.........	84¾	100	do.........	118¾
			800	Mil. & St. P.....	74
15	Continental Bank	102	600	do.........	73¾
15	Ninth Nat. Bank	118	200	do........c	73¾
10	Fourth Nat. Bk..	107¾	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf..	84¾
20	do...bet. call	107½	1500	do.........	84¾
10	Bank of Republic	122	200	do.........	84¾
200	Quick. Min. Co..	16¾	1000	do.........	84¾
100	do.........	16½	200	do.........	84¾
100	do...bet. call	16	600	do........b30	85
100	do.........	15¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.....	156¾
100	Mariposa.........	9	100	do........b10	157
100	do.........	8¾	200	Ohio & Miss......	32¾
100	do.........	8	1200	do.........	32¾
100	Mariposa Pf.....	18	100	do........b4	32¾
200	do.........	17¾	70	New-Jersey Cen.	110
100	do.........	17	100	do........b30	111
400	W. Un. Tel.. bet. c.	39¾	75	do.........	110¾
273	Pacific Mail.....	88¾	100	do.........	110¾
100	do.........	88¾	100	do.........	110¾
100	do... bet. call	89	10	N. Jersey R.....	132
200	do.........	89	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf., b. c	121
600	A. M. U. Ex., b. c	40	100	Chi. & Alton, b. c	155

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, new..	62½	600	Reading.........	97¾
2,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	57	200	do.........	98
10,000	do.....2d call	57¾	200	L. Shore & M. So.	104¾
15,000	N. C. S. 6s, new.	55¾	400	do.........	104¾
76,000	Mo. State 6s.....	94	500	do.........	104¾
10,000	La. 6s Lev. B..	66	2500	do.........	104¾
5,000	Tol. & W. con. conv. bds.....	83	1000	do.........	104¾
			2000	do.........	105
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8s, new Bds.....	130	100	do........b30	105¾
			100	do........b30	105¾
2,000	N. J. Cen. n. b.	100	500	do.........	105¾
20	Manhattan Bank.	147	600	Clev. & Pitts.....	96¾
100	Canton Co.....	63	20	do.........	97¾
100	Quick. Mining Co.	15¾	600	Chic. & N. W.....	83
200	Pacific Mail.....	89¾	550	do.........	83¾
100	do.........	89¾	200	do.........	83¾
25	West. U. T., bet. c	40¾	100	do.........	83¾
100	Mer. U. Ex.....	15	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf..	94
800	A. M. U. Ex.....	40¾	100	do.........	94¾
300	do........b60	40¾	500	do.........	94¾
300	do........b30	40¾	15	C., C., Cin. & I. R.	73
10	do.........	39¾	500	Chi. & R. I.....	119
100	U. S. Ex., bet. c.	69¾	500	Mil. & St. P.....	73¾
100	do.........	69	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.....	84¾
100	New-York Cen.....	187¾	100	do.........	84¾
200	do.........	188¾	5	N. J. Central.....	111¾
500	do.........	188¾	50	do.........	111
200	do.........	188¾	300	P., Ft. W. & Chi..	156¾
100	Hudson R.........	156¾	200	Col., Ch. & Ind. C.	41
100	Illinois Cent.....	143¾	100	do........b30	42

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62..	122¾	7,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 c	119¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n	115¾	82,000	do.........	119¾
500	U. S. 5-20C., '65, n	119¾	100,000	do........b30	120
22,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	108¾	2,000	do.........	107¾
500	U. S. 10-40, C.....	108¾			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	West. U. T.........	40¾	200	Mich. Central.....	134
200	do........b3	40¾	100	do........b3	134
100	Pacific Mail.....	90¾	200	Mich. So.........	104¾
200	do.........	90¾	100	do.........	104
400	Reading.........	98	100	do.........	103¾
400	do.........	97¾	200	Boston, H. & Erie	22

TUESDAY, June 15—P. M.

There was a weak market for Gold to-day. The sales fell below 138 ₰ cent., and there was less spirit among the speculators for the rise than has been evinced for a week past. At the same time there was no particular boldness displayed on the part of sellers for the decline. The Cash Gold was easy, and full rates of Interest were paid to carry over balances. From 7 to 12 ₰ cent. ₰ annum was paid by holders for the use of Currency. The market closed 137⅞ ₰ cent., as against 138⅞ ₰ cent. last night.

In foreign Bills, for the steamer *Scotia* sailing in the morning, the rates were easier by ⅛ ₰ cent. on London than yesterday; 60 days, 109¼ @109⅜, sales; Short Sight, 110@110½; Cable transfers. 110½ ₰ cent. There was a fair demand for this favorite packet, which was met by a free inclination on the part of the bankers to sell.

There was more talk of dear money on the Street than very dear borrowing on the part of the brokers. Extra rates are undoubtedly paid on Railway collateral, say from 7 ₰ cent. ₰ annum in Gold to a sixteenth to an eighth of 1 ₰ cent. for the day, but difficulty of borrowing and the scarcity of supply were much exaggerated in front of the Exchange, partly no doubt for effect upon the Stock Market, which fluctuated violently throughout the day. We also remark that more use is made of the reported Currency balances in the Treasury than is justified by the actual situation of these balances, less than one-half of which is in the New-York Office, and a large share of which is left with the National Banks (Government Depositories) until wanted later in the season. The Currency balances in the New-York Sub-Treasury have not varied materially for a week or ten days past.

In the Public Funds the offerings of 5-20s of all kinds continue comparatively light, so that with all the complaints or rumors of dear money in other departments of the Stock Exchange, the prices for 1867s (the received standard of the market) scarcely vary ¼@⅜ ₰ cent. The State Bonds are weaker on Tennessees, while Missouris have advanced to 94 ₰ cent., and Virginias were wanted at 57@57⅜ ₰ cent.

In the Railways the early turn of the market favored the bearish interest by 1@2 ₰ cent., and before 12 o'clock the pressure to sell some of the Western and the New-York Roads down, caused quotations to fall almost as low on the average, and on Michigan Southern lower than the cheapest day of last week. A sudden rally followed early in the afternoon, and a large business was done in Michigan Southern, from 102¼ up to 105¼ ₰ cent.; New-York Central from 185¾ to 188½, and the Northwests recovered 1@1¼ ₰ cent. from the lowest figures of the morning. In the Pacific Mail speculation the changes were not important from last night.

After the late Board broke up, the following quotations were made in the Long Room, and on Broad-street in front of the Exchange:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	122⅜	122⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	119¾	119⅝
American Gold Coin	138⅞	137⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	63½	62½
Virginia Bonds, old	57	57⅜
Missouri Bonds	92¾	94
North Carolina Bonds, new	56¼	55¼
New-York Central	183½	188
Reading Railway	97⅝	97⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	118¾	118⅝
Northwest Common	82⅞	82½
Northwest Preferred	93⅛	93¾
Michigan Southern	103½	104½
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	156	156½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	95½	95½
Pacific Mail Company	88¾	88⅞
St. Paul Preferred	86	85
St. Paul Common	74	74
Toledo and Wabash	72	71
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾	32⅜
Mariposa Preferred	18½	17¼
Hudson River	157	156
Louisiana Levee 6s	66	66

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	116⅛	5-20 coup., n. i. '65	119⅞
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	121⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	119⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	116⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	119⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	122⅜	10-40 reg	107¾
5-20 coup., 1864	117½	10-40 coup	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	118⅜	6's Currency	106⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal bonds, '70	101⅛	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	66
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. coupons, '77	101⅛	Louisiana 8s, levee bds	86
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. coupons, '79	101⅛	California 7s	130
Ill. War Loan	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	101
Indiana 5 ⅌ c.	97½	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	107½
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '73	100	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	111
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '78	98	N. Y. 7's Canal l'n, '70	101
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	62¼	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '72	102
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	56⅛	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '73	102
Virginia 6s, new bds	61	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '74	102
Georgia 6s	81⅛	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '75	102
Georgia 7s, new bds	95½	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '77	102
North Carolina 6s	59	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '78	102
North Car. 6s. n. bds	55½	N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '71	100
Missouri 6s	94	N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '74	100
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is	94	N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '76	97
Louisiana 6s	71		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Hanover	114
Manhattan	145	Metropolitan	142
Merchants'	127	Citizens'	140
Mechanics'	135	People's	143
America	143	East River	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	140	Nassau	105
National	112	Shoe and Leather	132
Merchants' Exchange	118	Continental	101½
Seventh Ward	112	Commonwealth	117
State of New-York	112	Park	163
Commerce	128	Central National	115
Ocean	107	Fourth National	107½
American Exchange	114½	Ninth National	115½
Chatham	160	Gold Exchange	140
Bank of the Republic	122	Bank'rs' and Brokers'	109½
Bank of North Amer.	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	88	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Morris & Essex 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e.	89	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	100
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n.	89½	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	87	New-Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	81	N. Jersey Cent., n. b.	99½
B. N. Y. & E. 1st M, '77	86	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	104
Harlem 1st M.	100	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	98
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c., 1869-72	130	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	96
Mich. C. n, 1st M., 8's '82	131	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93	Chi. & Alton S. F'd.	97½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p.c.	98	Chi. & Alton Inc.	93
Pac. R. 7s guar. by M.	93	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	94
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., 1870	120	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Peninsula R. R. bonds	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	104
Alton & T. H. 2d. M. Inc	77	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	83
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	96	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	89
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	98	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M	84
Tol. & W. 2d M.	83½	Col., Chi & Ind. 2d M	80
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	76	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	95½
Tol. W. & W. C. C. S. F	83	Tol. Peoria & W., W. D.	84
Gt. West'n 1st M., '68.	102	Mariposa Trustee cer.	46
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	77½	Western Union Bonds	86½
Gal. & Chi. Extended.	98	Mem. & Charleston RR	47
Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96	Iron Mountain bonds.	85
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100½	Lake Shore Div. bds.	92

Among the Express Stocks we notice almost uniform firmness of late in the United States Company at 66@67 ⅌ cent., and to-day at 69 ⅌ cent. The President of this Company is Hon. E. B. MORGAN, of Aurora, Cayuga County. The concern has always been honestly administered, and, although threatened some months ago with being thrown off the Erie Road in the prosecution of its Western business, which knocked down the Stock for a few days, the nature of the threat was soon understood, and the price of the Stock has been steadily advancing ever since. If any Express joint-stock property can be called reliable for steady returns upon the investment, we believe the United States Company to be about the best of the number.

Among the Pacific Railway enterprises, which have proved their success in the last two or three years, we believe that in point of quiet, private energy, rapidly prosecuted with individual means, and without appeal thus far to the public as bond-buyers, the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific (now the Kansas Pacific) Road is by all odds the most remarkable. The Company have built 420 miles of their Road from Kansas City, where they connect with the Missouri Pacific, from St. Louis, without the world being aware that such rapid progress was being made, or of the means used, or the promptitude with which all their obligations were met in Gold by Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., their New-York Bankers. But the facts are so nevertheless, and they speak well not only for the wealth of the New-England and St. Louis parties who are engaged in the work, but for their great confidence in one of the most important branches of our great highway across the Continent. They have yet 220 miles to build to reach the City of Denver, where it will connect with a branch link of the Union Pacific Road.

We have reason to know that the interest of Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. in the great enterprise of the North Pacific Railway—Lake Superior to Oregon—is correctly reflected in the following paragraph from the *Evening Post* of this afternoon:

"The Northern Pacific Railroad, which is to run from the northwestern corner of Lake Superior to Portland, Oregon, is to be represented in New-York, as it has been announced, by Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. This banking firm, before accepting the financial agency of the Company, have sent a commission of gentlemen, including one of the partners of the house, to examine the whole route. These gentlemen have obtained from the War Department an escort of cavalry to accompany them across the wilderness, and they leave San Francisco to-day, by steamer, for Portland. It is not doubted that if the report of this commission be favorable, and confirm the reports of the Government engineers, the money required for building the road will be easily obtained."

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. are now acting as Bankers for the City of Brooklyn in the disposal of the Park and other 7 ⅌ cent. Loans of that Corporation.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, pay principal and interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, *free of Government Tax*.

We recommend these bonds as one of the best secured and most profitable investments on the market.

Pamphlets with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-street.

☞BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 48 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 15, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	24	Beef, pkgs	51
Cotton, bales	603	Cut Meats, pkgs	22
Eggs, bbls	785	Lard, cases	270
Flour, bbls	10,809	Butter, pkgs	2,139
Corn Meal, bbls	250	Cheese, pkgs	3,783
Wheat, bushels	157,176	Tallow, pkgs	23
Corn, bushels	1,941	Starch, pkgs	1,736
Oats, bushels	3,416	Tobacco, hhds	901
Beans, bushels	330	Tobacco, pkgs	186
Hemp, bales	9	Whisky, bbls	390
Hops, bales	96	Wool, bales	106
Leather, sides	19,701	Oil Cake, pkgs	771
Petroleum, ref., bbls	1,822	Beeswax, pkgs	3
Spts. Turp., bbls	376	Rice, pkgs	101
Rosin, bbls	1,194	Copper, bbls	180
Tar, bbls	708	Copper, cakes	140
Pork, pkgs	5		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Isaac Webb*, for Liverpool—1,350 bbls. Flour, 35,510 bushels Wheat, 40 bbl. Shoe Pegs, 13 cases Bones, 40 cases Glassware, 182 boxes Clocks, 14 hhds. Tobacco, 210 hhds. Molasses, 1 tierce Molasses.

By the steamer *Germania*, for Hamburg—191 bales Cotton, 154 cases Sewing Machines, 16 cases Cigars, 4,236 boxes Extract, 16 boxes Clocks, 125 cases Shells, 15 cases Vanilla, 14 cases Hardware, 170 bales Tobacco, 124,000 lbs. Tallow, 3 bales Skins, 1,532 pkgs. Fustic.

By the brig *Ebe*, for Marseilles—38,301 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Magna Charta*, for Marseilles—158,894 gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the brig *Clara Jenkins*, for Barcelona—2,974 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Aristides*, for Copenhagen—1,954 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the *Everhard Delius*, for Bremen—3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Gallovidean*, for Glasgow—22,447 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Carmine*, for Naples—1,740 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Gea*, for Hamburg—1,720 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Anita Tagliavia*, for Cardiff, 21,689 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Have been in slack demand at former rates, including Pots at $7 75@$8, and Pearls at $9 25@$10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There has been a moderate call for Yellow, which has been quoted at 46c.@48c. ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business has been on a moderate scale in seasonable work, which has not been offered very freely, and which has been quoted quite firm, within our range: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 50; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 48; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—Trade has shown a fair degree of animation on the basis of steady rates, including Common Hard at $8@$11; Croton at $18@$21, and Philadelphia Front at $42@$45 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue dull at about previous prices, including Adamantine at 20c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 46c.@48c., and Patent Sperm at 58c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in demand at unchanged rates, including Rosendale at $2 ⅌ bbl.

COAL—There has been but little movement in this line; prices have been quoted steady.

COFFEE—The market has been generally very quiet, though quoted about steady, to-day. Some 330 bags Rio, ex *Peggy*, sold on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio have been 10,499 bags, including, according to Messrs. WILLIAM SCOTT & SONS, 5,635 bags by the *Goodwill*, and 4,864 bags by the *Peggy*. Sales, 8,849 bags; stock in first hands here to-day, 130,206 bags, and in the country, 211,206 bags. The cargo prices of Rio are quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 8½c.@9c.; Fair cargoes, 9½c.@10c.; Good cargoes, 10¾c.@11c.; Prime cargoes, 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., gold, in bond, 45 and 60 days. We quote Java at 23½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ⅌ lb.

Stock of Rio in the Country.

	Bags.		Bags.
New-Orleans	13,500	Boston	2,500
Mobile	9,000	New-York	130,206
Baltimore	56,000		
Grand total			211,206

COTTON—The market has been decidedly more active, and prices have been quoted stronger. The demand has been exclusively from spinners and speculators. Sales, 6,944 bales, (of which 797 bales were placed last evening,) including 3,283 bales to spinners, and 3,658 bales to speculators. Also 300 bales basis of Low Middling, for December delivery, at 24¼c.@24½c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	27	27¼	27½	27¾
Good Ordinary	29¼	29½	29¾	30
Low Middlings	31¾@32	31¾@32¼	32@32½	32¼@32¾
Middlings	32¾@33	32¾@33¼	33@33½	33¼@33¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,695
Receipts last week	6,104
Receipts preceding week	5,433
Receipts since Jan. 1	303,982
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	620,098
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	101
Exports since Jan. 1	167,370
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	351,104
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,657
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	39,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	2,234,000
Receipts same time in 1867	2,293,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,822,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,381,000
Exports same time last year	1,668,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	131,000
Estimated stock same time last year	125,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been quite moderately dealt in at irregular prices.

FEATHERS—Have been inactive, since our last, at 87½c.@95c. for Live Geese, ⅌ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—There has been a moderate demand for No. 1 Canton at $2 85@$2 95.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—There has been rather more movement in this line since our last, sales having been made of 300 quarter casks Burgundy Port at 80c.@95c.; 250 quarter casks Sherry at $1 25@$1 50 ⅌ gallon, and 1,500 cases Claret at $2 75 each, all gold.

FISH—A fair supply of most articles has been available, while the general inquiry has been light, at less buoyant prices, including Dry Cod at $6 62½@$7 62 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $27@$29 50; No. 2 do., $19 25@$25; No. 3 do., $10@$12 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5 75@$8 50 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 33c.@38c., scale, and 28c.@30c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a much more active export inquiry for low grades of State and Western Flour. State brands have been in reduced supply and quoted up 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl. Western brands have been plenty and generally available at a partial reduction in prices, as holders have been eager sellers. The medium and better grades have been in very moderate request and have been irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,800 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 55@$5 15, very inferior to good Extra State at $5 75@$6 15, good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 35@$6 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 75@$6 15 ⅌ bbl. Of the sales, 16,500 bbls. Extra brands were for shipment, part to arrive, this month and next, including Common State at $6 15, fancy do. at $6 30@$6 35, and extra Western at $5 65@$6 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 55@$5 15
Extra State	5 75@ 6 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 35@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 75@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 20@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 9 25
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 35@12 00

Southern Flour continues inactive at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 380 bbls. at $6@$6 60 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $6 60@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is very quiet at $6 50@$9 50 for extras; Oregon, $8 25@$9 75 ⅌ 196 lbs.; sales 550 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $4 15@$6 50 for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 260 bbls. Cornmeal is in demand at $4@$4 50 for Western, $4@$4 15 for Jersey, $4 65 for Caloric, and $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 325 bbls.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in moderate request, including Layer Raisins at $2 80@$2 85 ⅌ box; Currants at 10c.@10½c.; Almonds, 13c.@25c.; Figs, 13c.@18c.; Turkish Prunes at 10c.@10½c.; Brazil Nuts, 10c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been again in very brisk request for export at an improvement of 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. Winter Wheat has been lightly dealt in at about former quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 238,000 bushels, mainly to arrive, including White Western at $1 70; Red and Amber Western (Winter) at $1 43@$1 58; No. 1 Spring at $1 46@$1 48, chiefly at $1 48; No. 2 Spring at $1 42@$1 43½, chiefly at $1 42½@$1 43; Nos. 1 and 2 Spring at $1 44@$1 45; No. 3 Spring at $1 28@$1 39, and White California, part at $1 69 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in better supply at reduced prices, closing heavily, particularly for New. There has been some export inquiry for White; but the main call has been from home buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 72,500 bushels at 60c.@80c. for damaged New Mixed Western, received by canal; 80c.@91c. for heated to choice New Mixed Western, by canal; 90c.@97c. for New Mixed Western, received by rail, the latter for very choice; 99c.@$1 for Old Mixed Western, in store; 88c.@91c. for White and 95c.@98c. Yellow Western, and 83c.@88c. for Kiln-dried, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been inactive, being held above the views of buyers. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been in light demand and lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 36,000 bushels Western at 77c.@78½c., from depot and afloat, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been 1,350 bbls. Flour and 35,510 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 21,689 bushels Wheat for Cardiff, and 22,447 bushels Wheat for Glasgow. The Albany *Argus* says: The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Saturday and noon on Monday covered 57 loads of Lumber, 24 of Wheat, 22 of Coal, 10 of Staves, 7 of Corn, 4 of Flour, 3 of Oats, 2 each of Oil, Iron Ore and Stone, and 1 each of Shooks, Ashes and Feed.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during the forty-eight hours prior to 1:30 P. M., June 13 and 14, 1869:

Corn—Mars, Buffalo; D. Denemore, Buffalo; Captain L. Davis, Buffalo; James L. Breed, Buffalo; Ida, Buffalo; Lundy's Lane, Buffalo; Gibraltar, Buffalo; Wm. Lincoln, Buffalo.

Lumber, &c.—James Ray, Buffalo; J. C. Monroe, Lyon's Falls; Ellerslie, Lyons Falls; Humboldt, Oswego; W. J. Nesbit, Oswego; Geo. I. Whitney, Buffalo; Key Stone, Boonville; Handy Andy, Oswego; A. C. Marsh, Oswego; General Sherman, Tonawanda; T. R. Horton, Buffalo; Milo, Oswego; A. R. Clark, Oswego; Flag, Oswego; Estelo, Tonawanda; Wm. Crocker, Oswego; Knickerbocker, Utica; Dr. H. Hemstreet, Tonawanda; Sophia, Corning; E. Delehunt, Buffalo; S. G. Hart, Oswego; H. F. Curtiss, Buffalo; Jno. H. Drake, Oswego; Henry C. Abbee, Oswego; Alden, Oswego; C. A. Noble, Buffalo; Ira Gould, Buffalo; Gallant Hero, Oswego; Alex. Bowley, Oswego; M. A. Eno, Oswego; D. H. Resbeck, Oswego; Matt Rowe, Oswego; Max B. Richardson, Oswego; J. K. Post, Oswego; Anna Van Sanford, Oswego; R. J. Scott, Oswego; T. E. Cutler, Tonawanda; J. T. Murray, Tonawanda; Lettie Rhines, Oswego; Nellie, Lyons Falls; Young Lyon, Corning; J. Bertcher, Corning; Chas. Bowley, Oswego; Minnie Shaft, Buffalo; C. C. Parker, Lockport; Emma Guy, Buffalo; A. A. Dodge, Oswego; Four Sisters, Oswego; Dan Warr, Buffalo; F. B. Babbott, Oswego; L. L. Cardee, Oswego; Ham Lane, Boonville; Amo, Boonville; L. D. Collins, Salina; Thomas Kimball, Horseheads; Amelia, Oswego.

Oats—Galt, Buffalo; Ella, Penn Yan; H. McQuarters, Buffalo; Charles Shaver, Buffalo; Ella Ward, Buffalo.

Ashes—Throckmorton, Buffalo.

Wheat—B. Hagaman, Oswego; H. Osborn, Oswego; Willard H. F. Cady, Buffalo; O. C. French, Oswego; Willard Johnson, Oswego; Emma Norton, Buffalo; R. R. Dodge, Rome; A. H. Birch, Buffalo; J. M. Butter, Buffalo; Minnesota, Buffalo; Manchester, Buffalo; Enterprise, Rome; Albertus Perry, Oswego; Independence, Buffalo; Lexington, Buffalo; Alman S. Carpenter, Buffalo; J. Harrison, Buffalo; A. H. Laflin, Oswego; Shepard H. Fitch, Oswego; Minnie Thorn Buffalo; B. M. Hogan, Buffalo; John Garrison, Buffalo; Lighton Brothers, Buffalo; M. Dingman, Oswego.

Leather—B. Hagaman, Oswego.

Paper, &c.—H. S. Parmely, Medina.

Flour—H. S. Parmely, Medina; Ella, Penn Yan; C. Waydell, Rochester; R. R. Dodge, Rome; E. F. Blanchard, Oswego; J. S. Fitch, Phœnix.

Malt—Ella, Penn Yan.

Coal—F. B. No. 10, Watkins; Heller, Buffalo; F. B. No. 17, Watkins; F. B. No. 12, Seneca Lake; Ion, Geneva; E. B. Brook, Geneva; Simon Decker, Seneca Lake; Ella, Watkins; S. H. Gridley, Jr., Geneva; L. A. Holmes, Buffalo; W. T. Hamilton, Geneva; H. M. Barnes, Geneva; Leroy C. Partridge, Geneva; May Giles, Geneva; Frank Rees, Geneva; E. W. Griffin, Geneva; H. A. Barnum, Seneca Lake; R. Fanning, Watkins; James L. Davis, Buffalo; J. B. Wyant, Buffalo; F. B. No. 20, Watkins.

Staves—A. H. Smith, Buffalo; N. S. Miles, Buffalo; Carl K. Tinney, Buffalo; J. Fisher, Jr., Buffalo; Thos. N. Van Valkenburgh, Lockport; Ezra Dickinson, Buffalo; J. Allen, Buffalo; L. T. Peck, Buffalo; Mix & Smith, Buffalo; James G. Stephens, Buffalo.

Oil—Equator, Buffalo.

Mixed—Wm. Lord, Rome.

Vinegar—J. M. Butler, Buffalo.

Iron—C. H. Doolittle, Utica; B. C. Johnson, Buffalo.

Shooks—Carrie N. Case, Buffalo.

Salt—O. T. Burt, Syracuse.

Stone—John F. Hager, Buffalo.

Feed—J. S. Fitch, Phœnix.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in request at from 55c.@65c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is selling moderately at 70c.@$1 10 for Long and Short, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand at about steady rates, including American at 5c.@10c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@10c.; Eastern, 5c.@8c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@8c.; Michigan, 5c.@8c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ⅌ lb. The receipts were 223 bales; export clearances, none.

HIDES—Have been quiet and somewhat unsettled in price.

LEATHER—There has been an active call for desirable lots of Sole at very full rates, including Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in Rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been salable and steady at $1 25 for Common, and $1 50 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

METALS—Ingot Copper is dull and heavy, being quoted down to 22½c.@23c. ⅌ lb. Iron is slow of sale, buyers refusing to pay asking prices for any considerable lots. Lead, Spelter and Zinc are inactive at about former rates. Pig Tin is depressed, lower and irregular, on a very dull market. Banca is quoted off to 33c.@33½c., Straits to 29c.@29½c., and English at 29c.@29½c., gold, ⅌ lb. Some 225 pigs Straits sold at 29½c., gold, ⅌ lb. In Tin Plates we hear of sales of 1,000 boxes assorted Charcoal on private terms.

MOLASSES—Has been very dull at about former rates, only job lots having been placed. At auction 25 hhds. Porto Rico sold at 71c.@74½c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c., Cuba at 35c.@65c., New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ⅌ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba (Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon	35c.@38c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, ⅌ gallon	37c.@42c.	50c.@53c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon	40c.@42c.	51c.@54c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades. ⅌ gallon	—@—	55c.@65c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	40c.@55c.	50c.@80c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon	45c.@55c.	50c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been a good inquiry for the low grades of Resin at firmer and buoyant prices, partly for export, and we have heard of sales of 3,100 bbls. Strained and Good Strained at from $2 40@$2 45; 180 bbls. No. 2 at $2 50@$2 60; and 225 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50@$4 ⅌ 280 lbs. In other grades the dealings were unimportant within our former range. The receipts were 1,194 bbls. No clearances. Tar was dull and nominal; receipts, 708 bbls. Crude Turpentine neglected. Spirits Turpentine was difficult of sale, though quoted down to 43c.@43½c. for merchantable ⅌ gallon, at which figures some job lots were placed. The receipts were 376 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@45c., chiefly at 43c.@43½c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 87½@$4; Resin at $2 37½@$10 50 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter rate for choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 20; Pitch at $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in very slack request, including Crude Whale at $1@$1 02½; Bleached Whale at $1 12½@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $2; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 50; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 01@$1 05, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 75c.@78c.; Olive at $1 45; Cotton Seed Oil, 75c. ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending June 14.—The market continues very quiet, the only transaction being 300 bbls. Northern Whale for manufacture, at $1 ⅌ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 14, 1869	15,960	47,864	475,200
Same time last year	15,412	51,928	716,506
Exports for the week ending June 14, 1869	1,106	....	....
Previously	10,459	57	167,100
From Jan. 1 to date	11,565	57	167,100
Same time last year	7,361	6,688	264,119

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

OIL CAKE—Has been moderately sought after, and quoted at from $50@$53 ⅌ ton.

PETROLEUM—The day has been a very quiet one in both the New-York and Philadelphia markets, having been particularly tame here. Buyers and sellers differ from ½c.@1½c. ⅌ gallon as to prices, thus preventing the completion of negotiations and the execution of orders. For Crude in bulk there was some call on the basis of 16c.@16½c., chiefly 16c., but holders claimed 17c., as a rule, ⅌ gallon, and no important transactions were reported. Barreled Crude was in request at 21c.@21½c., mainly 21c. for prompt deliveries, but was generally held at 22c. ⅌ gallon. There were no receipts of Crude acknowledged here; at Philadelphia there were 580 bbls. received to-day, and 70 bbls. yesterday. The export clearances hence were 158,894 gallons Crude by the bark *Magna Charta*, for Marseilles. Refined was wanted by export buyers at 30½c.@30¾c., chiefly at 30½c., while holders were demanding from 32c., early in the day, down to 31½c.@31¾c. late in the afternoon for Standard White, but would not accept the prices bid by shippers, and consequently the dealings were unimportant. A sale of 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for June delivery, was reported, on private terms, and another of 1,000 bbls. do., last half of July delivery, at 32c. ⅌ gallon. The reported sales at Philadelphia were 8,500 bbls., including 1,000 bbls. Standard White, June delivery, at 31½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., July delivery, at 33c.; 2,000 bbls. do., July and August delivery, (1,000 bbls. each month,) at 33c.; 1,500 bbls. do., July to September delivery, (500 bbls. each month,) at 33c.; and 3,000 bbls. do., July to December delivery, (500 bbls. each month,) at 33c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 1,822 bbls.; at Philadelphia, to-day, 4,200 bbls., and yesterday, 3,458 bbls. The export clearances of Refined hence, were 1,720 bbls. by the brig *Gea*, for Hamburg; 3,600 bbls. by the *Everhard Delius*, for Bremen; 1,954 bbls. by the bark *Aristides*, for Copenhagen; 38,301 gallons by the *Ebe*, for Marseilles; 2,974 bbls. by the brig *Clara Jenkins*, for Barcelona; and 1,740 bbls. by the brig *Carmine*, for Naples. The Antwerp quotation was ¼c. higher to-day or 47¼c. against 46¾c. yesterday. Standard White in cans was quoted here to-day at 38½c., and Prime White, in cans, at 39½c. for present and June deliveries, ⅌ gallon, but no movement of note transpired.

PROVISIONS—A moderate business has been noted in Pork at somewhat variable prices, closing rather more steadily. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $32 50@$32 75, closing at about $32 62½ for New Mess, $32 25@$32 37½ for Old Mess, $28 12@$28 50 for Prime Mess, and $26@$26 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Also 750 bbls. New Mess, including seller June, at $32 62½, and buyer June at $33 ⅌ bbl. Cutmeats have been in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 235 packages at 13c.@13½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 15½c.@17c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand at previous prices; sales 125 boxes, including ice-cured, various cuts, at 16½c.@17c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been in light supply and quiet, but held firmly; sales have been reported since our last of 600 tierces and barrels at 18c.@20¼c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18¾c.@18⅞c. for City, and 19¾c.@19⅞c. for Prime Steam, ⅌ lb.; also, 250 tierces Prime Steam, seller June, on private terms ⅌ lb. Beef is more active at from $11@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 800 bbls. Tierce Beef is in limited demand, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess at $26@$32 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are in demand at $20@$31 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese continue dull and heavy. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ⅌ lb.	34c.@35c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb.	31c.@33c.
Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ⅌ lb.	30c.@31c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ⅌ lb.	34c.@35c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	31c.@33c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ⅌ lb.	33c.@35c.
Western, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	25c.@28c.
State and Western, Common, ⅌ lb.	20c.@23c.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ⅌ lb.	20c.@21c.
Factories, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	17c.@19c.
Factories, common, ⅌ lb.	9c.@15c.
Factories, skimmed, ⅌ lb.	6c.@12c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ⅌ lb.	18c.@19c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	15c.@17c.

RICE—Has been in very moderate request at $7 75@$8 75, for Carolina, and $5 50@$6 for Rangoon, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quoted about steady, but there has been very little movement.

SEEDS—The market has been dull for all kinds, and prices have been more or less nominal.

SKINS—A good inquiry prevails for desirable lots of both Deer and Goat at buoyant prices.

SOAP—Has been lightly dealt in, including Castile at 13¼c.@13½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—The market has been very quiet, and prices have been barely steady.

SUGARS—Have been quite moderately dealt in, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. Sales 637 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c., chiefly at 11½c.@11¾c.; 782 boxes Havana at from 11½c.@13c., and, by auction, 218 boxes Havana, grocery grades, damaged, at from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted weak at 11½c.@11¾c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 12c.@12½c.; very good to prime do. at 12¾c.@12⅞c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12¼c.@14c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12¼c.@12¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 13c.@13¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 14¼c.@14¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 to 20, at 15½c.@15¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14¾c.@15¾c. ⅌ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11½c.@12¼c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12¼c.@12¾c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in less request at from 13¾c.@15¾c. ⅌ lb. as extremes. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground Sugar, 15¾c.; White Sugar, A, 14¾c.; Yellow Sugar, C, 14¼c., cash, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 275,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c., chiefly at 11½c.; also 33,500 lbs. Stearine at 18½c.@20½c., and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been rather sparingly dealt in at essentially unaltered prices.

TOBACCO—A moderately active inquiry has been noted for Kentucky, of which 517 hhds. changed hands at 7¾c.@15c. ⅌ lb. Seed Leaf has been quiet; sales have been reported of 80 cases 1868 Connecticut at 14c.; 28 cases 1866 do. at 15c., and 100 cases Pennsylvania Fillers on private terms. Of Havana, 254 bales were sold at 85c.@$1 10 ⅌ lb. Manufactured steady.

WHISKY—Has been less freely offered, and has been in request at $1 01½@$1 03 ⅌ gallon; sales, 265 bbls., against receipts of 390 bbls.

WOOL—The demand has been moderate, and desirable lots have been more confidently held.

FREIGHTS—A fairly active market has been noted to-day, chiefly in the line of Breadstuffs, Provision and Petroleum engagements, and rates have favored shipowners more decidedly. For Liverpool, there were taken about 6,500 bbls. Flour, by steam, chiefly at 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 85,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d.@5¾d., closing at 5½d. by sail, and 6d.@6½d., closing at 6½d. by steam, ⅌ bushel; 100 bales Hops, by steam, at ½d. ⅌ lb.; 20,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 6d.@6½d., closing at about 6½d. for full loads, ⅌ bushel; 100 boxes Bacon at 25s.; 85 hhds. and 150 bbls. Tallow at 20s., and 1,200 boxes Cheese at 30s. ⅌ ton. For Queenstown and orders, a British bark with 2,000 quarters Wheat at 5s. ⅌ quarter. For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark with 3,100 quarters Wheat at 4s. 3d. ⅌ quarter. For the United Kingdom and orders, a North German bark, with 3,000 quarters Wheat, at 5s. ⅌ quarter. For Constantinople, a Norwegian bark, with a general cargo; and for Rio, a North German brig, on private terms. For Cardiff, a North German bark, with 2,000 quarters Wheat, was reported, but without reliable particulars.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-fifth streets, and between Second and Fourth avenues.

Second—For building sewers in Eldridge-street between Delancey and Rivington, in Clinton-street between Broome and Delancey, in Columbia-street between Delancey and Rivington, in Henry-street between Gouverneur and Grand, in Monroe-street between Jackson and Corlears, and in Cherry-street between Corlears and East streets.

Third—For building sewers in Sixth and Seventh avenues between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, and in Seventh-avenue between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Second-avenue from Eighty-ninth to Ninety-fifth-street; also both sides of Third-avenue and the east side of Fourth-avenue from Eighty-ninth to Ninety-third-street; also the north side of Eighty-ninth-street and both sides of Ninetieth-street from Second to Fourth-avenue; also both sides of Ninety-first-street from Second to Third-avenue; also both sides of Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets from Second to Fourth-avenue; also the south side of Ninety-fourth-street from Second to Fourth-avenue.

Second—Both sides of Eldridge-street between Delancey and Rivington streets; also both sides of Clinton-street between Broome and Delancey streets; also both sides of Columbia-street between Delancey and Rivington streets; also both sides of Henry-street between Gouverneur and Grand streets; also the southerly side of East Broadway between Gouverneur and Grand streets; also the northerly side of Madison between Scammel and Jackson streets; also the southerly side of Grand-street from East Broadway to Henry-street; also the westerly side of Jackson-street from Madison to Henry-street; also both sides of Monroe-street from Jackson to Corlears-street; also both sides of Cherry-street from Corlears-street to East-street.

Third—Both sides of Sixth-avenue and both sides of Seventh-avenue from Thirty-first to Thirty-second-street, and both sides of Seventh-avenue from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 14, 1869.

NOTICE TO INFRINGERS OF THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER PATENT.—The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing Fire Extinguishers, applying water saturated with carbonic acid gas to the extinguishment of fires, from a concern calling itself "The Globe Fire Extinguisher Company," doing business at No. 4 Dey-st., New-York. That company claims the right to manufacture and sell Extinguishers under the Baragwanath & Van Wisker patent, which, after a two years' contest on an Interference in the United States Patent Office, has, in effect, been declared to be inoperative and void—priority and originality of invention having been declared by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in appeal, in favor of the French inventors, Carlier and Vignon, and Letters Patent therefor awarded and issued to the undersigned. The owners of the Baragwanath & Van Wisker patent have also admitted the illegality and insufficiency of their patent, by surrendering the same and attempting to get it reissued in the name of Baragwanath alone, which was denied by the Patent Office. All persons, therefore, are forbidden to purchase and use machines manufactured by the Globe Extinguisher Company, or any other machines using water impregnated with carbonic acid gas, not made by the licensees of the undersigned, on pain of being immediately prosecuted for infringement of their Letters Patent. N. B.—The American Consolidated Fire Extinguisher Company, of Boston, and other licensees of the undersigned, will promptly supply the public demand for Extinguishers, at the usual prices, viz: No. 1 Machines, at $45; No. 2 at $50, and No. 3 at $55.

DAWSON MILES, Administrator of
P. C. CARLIER, deceased.
ALPHONSE C. C. VIGNON,
} Patentees.

BOSTON, June 6, 1869.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL Revenue for the Sixth District of the State of New-York, comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of same, at my office, No. 301 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., daily, Sundays excepted, from the 10th day of June until the 30th day of June, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on businesses, trades and professions, and the taxes on carriages, billiard tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 10, 1869.

FREE LABOR BUREAU AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES
AND CORRECTION, June 9, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of law this department has established a Labor Bureau and Intelligence Office, which will be opened at Plimpton's Buildings, 9th and Stuyvesant sts., near 3d-av., on TUESDAY, 15th inst., under the following rules and regulations: The office will be open daily, except on Sunday, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., from 1st April to 1st November, and from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. from 1st November to 1st April. Books shall be kept in which shall be recorded the names of applicants for employment, their residence, the time they have been in the United States and in the City, place of birth, married or single and their trade or occupation. Also books in which shall be recorded the names and residence of persons applying for labor, the kind of labor required and the price of wages proposed to be paid. No fee from either applicants for employment or for labor shall on any pretence be demanded.

JOSHUA PHILLIPS, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of May, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RUDOLPH SELIGMANN, AUGUST SELIGMANN and CHARLES WASSERMANN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GABRIEL A. ASH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Gabriel A. Ash, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of June, 1869, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of June, 1869.

je2-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS FRUHAUF, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Morris Fruhauf, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1869.

je2-1aw3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORTIMER S. BROWN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Mortimer S. Brown, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of July, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of June, 1869.

je9-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. COE, ELLSWORTH S. SHENEHON, JACOB H. DEWITT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles B. Coe, Ellsworth S. Shenehon and Jacob H. Dewitt, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of one of three creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of June, A. D. 1869.

ROBERT J. HOGUET, Assignee,
je9-1aw3wW* No. 112 Duane-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of June, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIGISMUND HIRSCHFELD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC W. WINN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isaac W. Winn, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, 31st day of May, 1869.

je2-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL GOULDING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Goulding, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of July, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of June, 1869.

je9-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN H. T. STOCKMARR, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John H. T. Stockmarr, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of June, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of June, 1869.

je2-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEROME BRADLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jerome Bradley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of June, 1869.

je9-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENNO DIAMANT, HENRY WERNER, SALO DIAMANT and LOUIS ETTINGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts; and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts; By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Register of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated at New-York, 12th May, 1869.

je2-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. ADAMS, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 8th June, 1869.

je9-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,089.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GABRIEL A. ASH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Gabriel A. Ash, (formerly a member of the firm of Ash & Rich,) of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of May, 1869.

LEOPOLD HAAS, Assignee,
je2-1aw3wW* No. 300 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 2,244.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. T. STOCKMARR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of John H. T. Stockmarr, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of June, 1869.

AUGUSTE PERRET, Assignee,
je2-1aw3wW* No. 149 Duane-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON BRINKERHOFF, CHARLES F. BRINKERHOFF, HENRY D. HOYT and FREDERICK T. HOYT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register June 15, 1869, for the purposes named in the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

JOHN G. DAVIS, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICINES, HOSPITAL STORES, DRESSINGS, APPLIANCES, MOSQUITO BARS, &C.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1869.

Will be offered at public sale in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., at 10 A. M., at Judiciary-square Depot, E-street, between 4th and 5th sts., a large and valuable assortment of medicines, stores, dressings and other property belonging to the Medical Department of the United States Army. Among the articles to be offered at auction will be embraced the following, viz.: Alcohol, 850 gallons; simple cerate, 1,200 pounds; chloroform, 500 pounds; powdered opium, 240 pounds; tinct. of opium, 450 pounds; sulphate of quinia, 1,000 ounces; camphor, 150 pounds; a valuable assortment of fluid extracts; altogether, nearly 150 lots of medicines, prepared by some of the best establishments in the country. Also, 10,000 pounds beef extract; 2,000 pounds candles; 5,600 pounds condensed milk; gelatine, adhesive and isinglass plasters, in large quantities; 2,000 gutta percha bedcovers, new; gutta percha cloth, patent and picked lint, roller bandages, feeding cups, graduate measures, mortars, W. W., scales, prescription and shop, dressed sheep skins, spatulas, spirit lamps, turned wood pill-boxes, pill machines and tiles; vials, 2,500 dozen. Also, 3,000 brown linen mosquito nets, single, in original boxes. Particulars in catalogues.

Terms: CASH, IN GOVERNMENT FUNDS ONLY; 27 per cent. required as a deposit at time of sale. All purchases to be removed in five days, and no errors corrected after removal of the goods.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

S. B. JANES, Auctioneer.

SALE OF BLAST FURNACES, IRON MINES, &c.

For sale by auction, on June 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. at LILLIE SAFE AND IRON COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 16 Park-place, New-York, about 910 acres of land in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, comprising 2 blast furnaces, making about 250 tons of iron per week; mines supplying the furnaces with magnetic iron ore; large foundry and machine shop driven by water power, and other valuable improvements. Also, supplies of coal, ore, &c.; teams, produce, and other chattels in use for conducting the mining and manufacturing business upon said lands. For particulars inquire of

S. B. JANES, Treasurer and Agent,
No. 16 Park-place, New-York.

Sale adjourned to June 16, at 12 o'clock M.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—THE BAILEY SILVER-PLATED WARE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 18, 1869, at his salesroom, the large well-known stock of the Company, consisting of first quality silver-plated ware, dinner and tea sets, casters, waiters, fruit-dishes, epergnes, spoons, forks, trays, ice-pitchers, splendid plate-glass silver mounted side and counter showcases, large Marvin safe for jewelry, desks, office furniture, &c.; ten elegant plated showcases; also, two lathes. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 16, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:

2,280 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges, mountain.
2,000 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo schooner *Fleetwing*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 11 East River:
2,783 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
5,496 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
500 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
386 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
Cargo steamer *Palmyra*, from Sicily.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

JOHN G. PERZEE & CO. WILL sell on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, at Navy-yard, Brooklyn, (by order Rear-Admiral S. H. Godon, Commandant,) two large vertical tubular boilers, about 40 tons each, from United States steamship *Hartford*; also one donkey boiler, about 7 tons.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DESKS, &C.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 108 Liberty-st., a general assortment of parlor and chamber furniture, beds and bedding, glassware, &c. Also, desks, safes, pianos, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers-st. and No. 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On WEDNESDAY, June 16, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers-st. and 77 Reade-st.:

FINE WINES, LIQUORS, &C.—The sale will commence with several lines of really fine clarets, Sauternes, brands of Cruse Fils, Freres, Finke & Co., Brandenburg, Freres, &c.; sound first-class, high-grade wines, viz.: La Rose, St. Julian Superior, Margaux, Medoc, &c.; also a few dozen Blandy's old white-top Madeiras, genuine fine Malmsey port and sherry wines, old Cognac brandy, bottled in France; Holland gin, bottled in Holland; Holland gin, Jamaica rum, Bourbon whiskies, sherries, &c., in demijohns; ditto, in casks; dozens old white port wines; Pinet, Castillon & Co., and Otard brandies, in casks; Keller & Miller whiskies. Also, to close invoices, lines of Martelle & Hennessey brandies, Scotch and Irish whiskies, rums, port, sherry and Madeiras, bottled in London by L. & P. Wine Co.

Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 95 Chambers-st., ONE PAIR BAY HORSES, eight and nine years old, kind in single and double harness, superior under the saddle, not afraid of locomotives, free from trick, they can trot together in 3:30.

DOG CART, in fine order.
SET DOUBLE HARNESS, nearly new.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL sell on WEDNESDAY, June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 82 5th-av., a large and general assortment of household furniture, fine parlor suites, etageres, rosewood 7-octave piano, centre tables, lounges, rockers, card tables, elegant carved walnut bedroom suites, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, oil-cloths, hat-racks, hall chairs, &c., &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, some washing, at her own residence; has lived with the best of families for the last five years; has taken rooms of her own, and a good yard, and will do them up in the best style, by the month or dozen; is willing to go out by the day. Inquire at No. 249 7th-av., second floor, back room; to be seen all the week.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WHO will be found fully efficient for her duties, a situation in City or country; prefers the latter; would like to live in Elizabeth, N. J., or that neighborhood, as general servant, or cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and biscuit. Call at No. 371 Atlantic-st., between Hoyt and Bond.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; understands her business; has left her present employers on account of their leaving for Europe, where she has lived four years; would assist with the coarse washing, if required; to avoid trouble, any one who is fond of changing need not apply. Call at No. 26 West 49th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; either City or country; can do all kinds of cooking in a gentleman's family; has good recommendations as to honesty, sobriety, &c. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook, and is also willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small, private family; can give the best City reference, and can be seen at her present employer's for two days. Call at No. 137 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse and seamstress; can recommend her for her neat sewing; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 78 (new number) Madison-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a Protestant woman, to take charge of a house for the Summer, or for a party going to travel; good reference from last employer; has no family but herself and husband. Call or address No. 204 East 47th-st., Mrs. BRIGGS.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; has lived in first-class private families; understands all kinds of cooking; also baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice-creams; good reference can be given. Apply at No. 441 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl in City or country; would take general housework in a small family, or as chambermaid and care of children; has good reference; is neat and respectful; speaks English well. Apply at No. 371 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, between Hoyt and Bond.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; can dress hair; or would do chamberwork and sewing; has lived in first-class families; country preferred. Apply for two days at No. 131 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business and is a good baker; can take full charge of the kitchen; good City references. Call for two days at No. 392 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference; willing to go into the country; would like Staten Island. Apply for two days in the tea store, No. 326 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, including boning and larding; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 337 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and plain sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands hair-dressing; would go as chambermaid; best of references. Apply at No. 83 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as thorough cook; first-class washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 216 West 37th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE FAMILY retiring from business a while wishes a situation for a trustworthy person as cook; understands English and American cooking; would assist at washing and ironing. Call at 404 East 59th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as an experienced cook for a private family; can do every style of cooking, meats and pastries and baking; for City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 132 3d-av., plumber's store.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; either French or English; willing to go to the country; good references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 395.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a first-class waitress' or chambermaid and waitress' situation; she is very respectable and has the best City references; willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 395.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse, and is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best City reference; can be seen at her present employer's for two days. Call at No. 127 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is a first-rate laundress, a situation with a private family; has excellent City references. Call at No. 145 West 24th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook; willing to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 496 3d-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or nurse; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as laundress or chambermaid; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 132 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A FEW more engagements by the day or week; can do all kinds of plain sewing and help dressmakers. Address Miss HUGHTON, No. 423 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 408 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a young girl as chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 139 East 39th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as cook in a gentleman's family, to superintend; would go a short way in the country. Apply at No. 51 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress, or cook and assist with washing. Call for two days at No. 406 East 18th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, CAPABLE woman, with good references, to do washing and ironing, or go out house cleaning. Ask for Mrs. ARMSTRONG, 417 East 18th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED cook; is an excellent baker; will assist with the coarse washing, if required; good City reference. Call at No. 342 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as thorough waitress and chambermaid in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, (speaks English well,) a situation for general housework in a small American family. Address No. 220 Graham-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to do general housework; has good references. Call at No. 406 West 26th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW AND DAUGHTER, 13 years old, a situation at general housework; references given. Address No. 239 Henry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; City reference. Can be seen at 133 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as laundress. Call at No. 134 Elizabeth-st., rear building, top floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress; has five years' reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 136 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION as cook or chambermaid. Call at No. 95 Norfolk-st., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a small family; refers to present employers. Apply at No. 63 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook; is a good cook; has good City references. Call at No. 222 West 18th-st.

DRESSMAKING AND GENERAL FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing, millinery, children's clothing, &c. Address, one week, DRESSMAKER, No. 151 Franklin-st., stating time and place of interview.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY THREE RESPECTABLE girls, situations in a private family; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as seamstress, and is willing to do light chamberwork, or would take care of growing children, and sew for them; the other as first-class waitress, and is willing to assist in washing if required. Can be seen for two days at their present employer's, No. 121 West 42d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as laundress; understands her business first rate; can do French fluting in the best of style; no objection to the country, any distance; is strong and active; not afraid of work. Apply at No. 371 Atlantic-st., between Hoyt and Bond, Brooklyn.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, FROM Sweden, a situation in City or country, in any capacity where the services of a faithful man might be required; speaks English and German well; will be found a careful person, and one who will take an interest in his employer; is not afraid of work; wages moderate. Apply at No. 371 Atlantic-st., between Hoyt and Bond, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as first-class gardener; he thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches relating to hot-house and green-house plants, flowers and vegetables of all kinds; also, the laying-out of lawns, flower-gardens, &c.; references first-class. Address J. F., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YEARLY SITUATION AS gardener; can take charge of a small place; is sober; single man; will take care of one horse and cow; has good references. Address M. H., No. 487 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, in the store, this week; wages no object.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED marbleizer, who can varnish, polish gild, bronze, and thoroughly understands the business in all its branches: good reference can be given if required; no objection to going to the country. Address M. C., Station F., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a thoroughly competent man in both branches; understands flowers, fruit and vegetables under glass; best City reference as to character and capability. Address J. J., Box No. 209 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER AND valet; first-class qualifications; private family; an Englishman and Protestant; hotel, restaurant or boarding-house; good carver; understands business generally; no objection to town or country. Address G., No. 117 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman, a respectable, reliable, sober young man; single; safe, competent driver in City or country; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages and gardening; can milk. Address B. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION in the country; is a good plain gardener, and accustomed to the general charge of a small place; also, the care of horses and driving; can milk; willing to be generally useful. Address B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, WHO fully understands his business, a situation as coachman; best of reference given. Also, his wife as chambermaid or laundress; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 214 West 29th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (PROTESTANT,) a situation as coachman or place of trust; willing to make himself generally useful. H. HALLS, Mr. Hammond's, Clove road, Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, in the country; is a good plain gardener; accustomed to the care of horses and driving; can milk; willing to be useful; good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN, A situation as coachman in the country; is a careful driver and good groom; understands gardening. Address, till engaged, GERMAN, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, a situation as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands both branches; willing and obliging; country preferred; best of City and country reference. Address O. B., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; has 26 years' experience; will be highly recommended from his last employer as a steady, sober and faithful man. Address for two days J. B. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or gardener, by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended. Address T. W., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as gardener or coachman; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; good references from his employer. Address J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST COME from England, (speaks English and French,) a situation as general in-door servant in a gentleman's family; country preferred. Address L. M. T., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as light porter or clerk in a down-town house; no objection to employment with a country gentleman; best of references. Address J. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as porter in a hotel; is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address P., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FARMER'S SITUATION BY A young man lately landed; understands his business thoroughly; willing to go for moderate wages. Apply at No. 440 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single American man; has first-class references as to knowledge of business, conduct, &c. Address C. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant single man; has no objection to the country; first-class reference. Call or address E. B., No. 163 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an experienced young man; sober and steady; best of City reference. Apply at No. 9 West 44th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as light porter in a drygoods or commercial house; good reference from late employers. Address T. R., No. 49 Sullivan-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; can produce the best City reference. Address S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man, English, no family; best City reference. Call or address R. H., No. 138 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; first-class City references. Address T. T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAD, (RESIDING with his parents,) a situation in a shipping, commission house, insurance office or banking house; writes a good hand, and is quick and correct at figures; the best of City references given. Address EDGAR, care of Messrs. J. Hooper & Co., No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-keeper, a situation; first-class reference; would invest some money in the business if required. Address F. & A. M., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WANTED.—Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and for girls lately landed; no charge till engaged; at CARPENTER'S old-established Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, a first-class cook; German or English; one competent to take full charge of the lower part of the house. To one well recommended a good home and the best wages can be found by applying at No. 90 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine to make shirts; steady employment will be given; also one or two good hands to work in connection with the machine. Apply, with sample of work, at B. WATERBURY'S, No. 295 Broadway.

WANTED—A SINGLE PROTESTANT young man (American preferred) as coachman and gardener; a steady place given to a competent, respectable man. Apply Wednesday morning, June 16, between 9 A. M. and 12 M., to J. W. PIRSSON, No. 1,267 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS, all experienced and respectable girls and women of all nations and capacity, and every kind of work; excellent cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, &c. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

A LARGE NUMBER OF SERVANTS wanted to fill places now vacant at BEDELL'S, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av. and 25th-st., viz.: ladies' maids, seamstresses, first-class cooks, laundresses, nurses, cooks to wash, &c.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A SCOTCH Protestant woman for general housework. Address, stating wages and reference, A. L., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE FOR a gentleman's family. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st., where the employer may be seen.

BOY WANTED TO LEARN ENGRAVING; must have some knowledge of drawing. Apply at No. 80 Nassau-st., Room No. 20, between 8 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID IN A SMALL private family. Apply at Lexington-av., third door north of 43d-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron in a small private family. Apply, with references, at No. 76 West 47th-st., basement door.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address

C. F. BATTLES,
Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE LADY OF LYONS. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Principal characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Desclauzas and Mons. Aujac.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MOTHER HUBBARD. Leading characters by Miss Rose Massey, Mr. G. Becket and the Lauris.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
GYMNASTICS, MINSTRELSY, and a large collection of Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
IXION and DECHALEMEUX. Leading characters by Mr. George Brookes, Miss Fanny Herring.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
FRA DIAVOLO and ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS. Leading character by Mr. Leffingwell.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. Burlesque—THE LADY OF LYONS, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

EMPIRE CITY RINK.
Corner of 3d-av. and 63d and 64th sts.
MINSTRELSY, COMEDY and GYMNASTICS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The rush of emigrants from England to America still continues. Last week over six thousand sailed from Liverpool for this port.

Prince ARTHUR proposes to visit Canada, and perhaps the United States, this Fall.

The preparations for laying the French cable are complete, and the work will be begun at once.

The report that warlike preparations are on foot in Austria is denied by Count ANDRASSY. He says Austria desires peace, and will strictly maintain the principles of non-intervention in the affairs of neighboring Powers.

The debate on the Irish Church bill was continued in the House of Lords last evening. No vote was reached.

CUBA.

The Cubans at Washington have received particulars of the recent fight near Puerto del Padre. The Spanish troops made the attack. The Cubans numbered about 2,000, and the Spaniards "double that number." The latter were repulsed twice with heavy loss, and then gave up the contest and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The Spanish troops all over the island, the dispatches to the Washington representatives state, are becoming demoralized. A large number of Virginians left Washington yesterday to join an expedition which is soon to sail from the Southern coast. By the Cuba cable it is reported that the insurgents have burned the towns of Niguas and Camarones. The cholera has become epidemic in Nuevitas and the surrounding country.

GENERAL.

The Knights Templar celebration in Philadelphia yesterday passed off successfully, according to the programme previously arranged. The procession was about a mile long, and made a fine show; over fifty commanderies were in line. The exercises in Horticultural Hall consisted of an opening prayer and singing, an address of welcome from the Grand Master of the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge, and response by the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and an oration by WM. H. ALLEN, Past Eminent Grand Commander of Pennsylvania. The celebration closed with a ball at the Academy in the evening.

Two colored veterans, severally named JOSEPH EVANS and BOYD WILLIAMS, inmates of the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, were engaged on Saturday morning in cleaning out their quarters in the barracks, when EVANS stealthily approached WILLIAMS and dealt him three murderous blows on the head with a hatchet, inflicting wounds which caused his death in a few minutes. EVANS and WILLIAMS had a difficulty some months ago, but they were on apparently friendly terms at the time of the murder. EVANS is in jail.

A man named CRAFF HOUSTON, living near the town of Shawnee, Johnson County, Kansas, was taken from his house by a mob of disguised men, a few days ago, and hanged to a tree. He was accused of being a horse thief, but was not under arrest, and had never been tried for any such crime.

The Supreme Court of Georgia decided yesterday that the negro is eligible to office.

The prize-fight between "Mike" MCCOOLE and "Tom" ALLEN took place yesterday on Foster's Island, about twenty miles below St. Louis. A large number of roughs were present. Nine rounds were fought, in which ALLEN had the best of it. The fighting was ended by a "foul" on the part of ALLEN. The referee was afraid to give his decision, several roughs pointing pistols at his head, and demanding a decision to suit themselves. He promised to give it when he reached St. Louis, and the crowd dispersed.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was prorogued on Monday afternoon. Governor DOYLE, in his final address to the members, expressed the hope that the people of the Colony would long continue to maintain loyalty to the Queen and attachment to the British institutions.

A strike occurred among the employes on the Derby Railroad, Conn., on Monday morning, owing to the failure of the paymaster to appear and pay them off. They sought the contractor for building the road, and when they found him, were so riotous that he was obliged to draw a pistol to keep them quiet. The paymaster was expected yesterday.

In the Buffalo whisky fraud case, the trial of which, in Boston, Mass., occupied all of last week, the jury found in favor of E. S. JOHNSON and THOMAS FELL, and disagreed as to A. J. HOUGHTON and WILLIAM L. BRINK. JOHNSON and FELL were discharged, and the case as to the others stands over until October next.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the stable of CHARLES BIEHL, manufacturer, in Central-avenue, Albany, and spread to his residence and a pile of fifty cords of wood. The stable and residence were destroyed, but most of the wood was saved. A valuable horse was burned. Mr. BISEL was also badly burned in endeavoring to save his horses. His loss is $5,800; insured for $4,500. The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

Mr. FRANK DUPONT, Inspector of Customs near Brownsville, Texas, has been murdered by smugglers on the Mexican border.

Governor SEYMOUR, of British Columbia, died on board the British gunboat *Sparrowhawk* on the 10th inst. He was on a tour of inspection to the northern coast.

It is reported that gold fields, 120 miles long, exceeding the California mines in richness, have been discovered near Colima, Northwestern Mexico, and that diggers are gathering there in large numbers.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* states that Mrs. BAKER, of that city, who was recently shot by Mrs. PARKER, with whose husband it is charged she had been criminally intimate, has somewhat recovered from her injuries and gone to Bangor. It is intimated that Mr. PARKER has gone there also.

THOMAS DONOVAN and the two women who were arrested in Troy on Monday, charged with the murder of one CASSIE WELCH, an abandoned woman in that city, have been discharged, the verdict of the Coroner who held an inquest on the body being "death from natural causes."

A man named THOMAS WATSON has been fined $30 and sent to jail in default of payment, in Madison, Ind., for brutally whipping his little step-daughter. The girl had been sent out to beg, and returning at night with less money than her unnatural protector thought she ought to have, received the flogging; her arms and shoulders were terribly bruised, and in some places the flesh was cut so that the blood oozed out.

Professors SIMON NEWCOMB, WILLIAM HARKNESS and JOHN R. EASTMAN are to proceed to Des Moines, Iowa, or within 100 miles of that city, for the purpose of making observations of the eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August next.

Mr. WILLIAM BRADFORD, the artist, who has fitted out an expedition to the Arctic Ocean, left yesterday, by the steamer *City of Boston*, for Halifax, where the steamer which is to convey himself and crew is lying, awaiting their arrival. Accompanying Mr. BRADFORD are Dr. HAYES, Mr. BENEDICT, H. B. LOCKWOOD, H. DUNMORE and Mr. CHICKERSON. Mr. HARRY W. DODGE, who goes as Greenland pilot, also left by the same steamer.

Mr. HENDERSON, the Coal Mine Superintendent, who was so brutally attacked last Friday night at the Buck Mountain Hotel, Carbon County, Pa., is not dead as was reported yesterday, but has so far recovered as to be considered out of danger by his medical attendants. The riotous miners completely cleaned out the Company's store at Buck Mountain at the time of their raid.

The New-York Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting at the hall of the Society, Second-avenue, corner of Eleventh-street, last evening, Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHELL in the Chair. In addition to the ordinary business of the Society, the Secretary read a very interesting biographical sketch of Judge JOHN LAWRENCE, of revolutionary times, from the pen of GEORGE G. MCWHORTER. This being the last meeting of the Society until September, the members and their friends marked the occasion by a liberal entertainment in the way of refreshments.

At the weekly meeting of the National Woman's Suffrage Association yesterday, it was resolved to hold a Woman's Rights Convention for the State of New-York, at Saratoga, during the month of July.

The Committee of the Common Council appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July met yesterday, but adjourned without transacting any business.

The Macdougal-street Baptist Church will hold a strawberry festival this afternoon and evening, and again in the afternoon and evening of to-morrow. The proceeds will be devoted to the Sabbath Schools connected with this place of worship.

JOHN HOWARD, the alleged accomplice of "Reddy the Blacksmith," in the late robbery from the person of LAWRENCE GRAHAM, was found guilty, yesterday, at the Court of General Sessions, with a recommendation to mercy. His sentence was reserved till the July term.

The Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New-York held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, and discussed the propriety of abolishing the Professorships of Greek and Latin in the College. No definite action was taken, however, and the matter was postponed until September next.

The Board of Engineers appointed to select a plan for a bridge across the Connecticut River at Middletown, Conn., met yesterday in this City, and were in session all day. Their deliberations are not yet concluded.

Southern Republicans Promoting Conciliation and Peace.

Governor SENTER is resolved that there shall be no misapprehension of the position he occupies in the Tennessee contest. He means that the battle with the Stokes section of the Republican Party shall be fought out squarely, with no resort on either side to false pretences. The main issue separating them relates to the proscriptive measures which are among the relics of the bitter conflict with rebellion. And while STOKES proclaims a purpose to uphold the disabilities enacted when the passions of the conflict were at white heat, SENTER with equal emphasis avows himself a convert to the magnanimous policy indorsed by the Chicago Convention, and approved by General GRANT in his intercourse with Virginians and Congress. There is nothing hesitating or dubious in the course pursued by the Governor upon the subject. He puts the only proper interpretation upon disfranchisement when he describes it as "a temporary necessity growing out of the needs and the situation of the time," and adopted "with no expectation that it would be long continued." He sees in it now the cause of "restlessness and discontent," and in its history an influence that "engenders animosities, discord and strife." He ascribes the desire for its perpetuation to "a selfish partisan ambition to gain office or a selfish partisan fear of losing it,"—an explanation so evidently rational and just that it applies with a happy suggestiveness to the proscriptionists of Missouri and West Virginia, as well as of Tennessee. For himself, Governor SENTER discerns in a policy of conciliation the proper path to peace and safety. In his judgment, he says, the time has come "when the limitions and disabilities which have found their way into our statute books, as the result of the war, should be abolished and removed, and the privilege of the elective franchise restored and extended so as to embrace the mass of the adult population of the State." These are sound and prudent utterances, whatever the motives that prompt them, and it is satisfactory to know that the candidate who is responsible for them has the support of local Republican journals and a powerful portion of the party. His election on this basis would give to the State a contentment and prosperity never attainable by partisan harshness and intolerance; and we are not surprised to hear that in the canvass he is sustained by an influential class whom the events of the last few years had driven into retirement.

Republicans of Mississippi, we are glad to note, are preparing to reconstruct that State on a platform identical with that raised by SENTER in Tennessee. The Mississippi Executive Committee, in a call for a Republican State Convention, invite the coöperation of "all who desire the adoption of the new Constitution, *with every harsh feature omitted.*" A platform circulating in the same connection affirms the desirableness of reconstruction on the most liberal terms compatible with Federal law, and of "the removal of all political disabilities on account of past political offences, as soon as the State shall be reconstructed upon a republican basis." These are not the whisperings of an enemy in disguise. Their harmony with the State Republican Committee's call is proof that they reflect a wide-spread and settled conviction. And their significance is further enhanced by close identification with the Administration of General GRANT and the policy of Congress, and by determined opposition to "the party and the sentiment which created the war and opposed reconstruction."

The broad ground occupied by Republicans in Tennessee and Mississippi stands out in bold contrast to the proscriptive policy which in Virginia has its representative in the Wells ticket. The same elements and motives that are combined in Tennessee in behalf of STOKES, are at work in Virginia in support of WELLS. "A selfish partisan ambition to gain office" operates in conjunction with "a selfish partisan fear of losing" office; and the two, united, make up WELLS' strength. The sensible suggestions of SENTER, and the generous propositions of the Mississippi Committee, have their Virginia expression in the Walker ticket, which aims at purging the local Constitution of disfranchisement and political disabilities, and electing an Executive and Legislature deserving the respect and confidence of the State.

As the first opportunity of testing the relative strength of the movement for terminating political disabilities and the movement for perpetuating them, the Virginia campaign possesses unusual interest. The habit of outside Democrats is to represent the division as one of color, and the result as typical of the supremacy of black or white in the political affairs of the State. But we trace no evidence of a separation so defined, and the attempt to create it proceeds from no real regard for the welfare of either. It seems probable that WELLS will receive comparatively few votes apart from those of the negroes, but there are many localities in which the latter promise to swell the vote for WALKER. Such a result is natural and greatly to be desired. A rigid division of races at the polls would be a calamity too serious to be acquiesced in cheerfully, and the moral strength of the Walker party in no small degree depends upon its ability to secure coöperation where antagonism has been confidently predicted. This effected, one chance of the failure of the conciliatory policy alone remains; and that is the chance arising from apathy on the part of white citizens, or the disgust which some affect because clauses to which they object are not to be submitted separately at the election. The extent to which this contingency affects the position of parties will be known when the registration now in progress shall be completed. If it prove a formidable reality, it will be another instance of the power of prejudice and passion, and of the folly which impels men to throw away a substantial good because it does not quite come up to their standard of perfection.

The Mississippi Murder.

The killing of Colonel CRANE, by Colonel YERGER, in Jackson, Miss., according to the evidence taken on the Coroner's inquest, which we published yesterday, seems to have been a cold-blooded, deliberate murder. It has nothing whatever of the political element in it, except what may grow out of the fact that the murdered man was a Northern man, in the discharge of his duty as an officer of the federal army, and that his murderer was a hot-tempered, violent ex-officer of the rebel army. The political differences which had existed between them had not led to any personal difficulties or open feuds,—indeed the two men were unknown to each other.

YERGER, though repeatedly called on to pay his taxes, had as steadily refused to do so; and when Colonel CRANE, as was his duty, took steps to collect them by law, YERGER resented this as a personal insult, and took steps to avenge it by murdering CRANE. He traveled from Memphis to Jackson, armed himself with a thug-knife, (which seems to be one of the favorite weapons of Southern controversy,) sought CRANE in the public street, and endeavored by the use of the most insulting language to provoke him to a fight. Failing in this, and having heard him declare that he was unarmed, he drew his knife and deliberately killed him.

There can be no doubt of the nature of the act, and there seems to be no doubt that it will be punished as it deserves. So far as reports have reached us, the public sentiment of the locality, which, naturally sympathizing with the family of the murderer as well as with that of his victim, makes no attempt to palliate his crime or to screen him from its just penalty. YERGER is in custody of the military authorities and will be tried, we presume, by a military commission, as the civil authorities have not yet resumed their ascendency in the State.

The Free Academy.

The Free Academy (or, as it is now more magnificently but less familiarly styled, in official parlance, "the College of the City of New-York,") is considering the propriety of extending its "classical course," at considerable pains and expense. To this Mr. SANDS, one of the Executive Committee, objected in a communication read last evening, on the ground that the movement in this direction is a departure from the original design of the institution, and will diminish its usefulness. We incline to think that his views in general are correct. The great question of the uses and importance of classical studies is not necessarily involved in this matter, and we should hardly agree with the argument of Mr. SANDS, drawn from the fact that classic studies "impregnate the impressionable minds of youth with the morals and literature of nations of robbers!" Yet, that general question apart, we see the force of not extending the scope of this particular institution any further in that direction.

Scientific and practical education seems to be the true paramount aim of this institution, especially as it never was designed to compete with the colleges designed for certain sorts of professional education, or the preliminaries thereto. At all events, it is a little surprising to be told that "the students of the introductory and freshman classes of the ancient course receive instruction five hours a week through both terms in Latin and Greek, and one lesson per week during one term in the English language." As has already been said, however, the general question of the study of the ancient languages is not be considered as identical with the question of their study in this particular institution. The *tendency*, in the latter, should always be toward the modern languages and mathematical and physical studies.

The Boston Jubilee.

The year, nay, the *week* of Jubilee is come The Mayor and the Ex-Mayor of Boston have said it, the chorus has sung it, the drums and trumpets have beaten and blown it, the bells have pealed it, the organs have thundered it, the musketry rattled it and the cannon roared it. And the great audience in the "Immense Coliseum" have inwardly or audibly said Amen.

Yesterday, the great musical festival, so long announced, opened in state and splendor, under distinguished official auspices, and with such prodigious volume of harmony, choral and orchestral, as quite to justify Ex-Mayor RICE in declaring "the loudest din of battle was hushed in the melody of song." And, if it were somewhat of a rhetorical flight to declare that "the country has long been in unconscious preparation for such a festival," yet we must own this grand Peace Pæan was mighty in majestic melody. The "genius of GILMORE," as the orators have put it, had free scope to produce what, not to put too fine a point on it, he frankly calls "the greatest feast of sublime and inspiring harmony that has ever been heard in any part of the world."

Evidently, music and flowers and art in general have begun to play a larger part in our national celebrations and local jubilations than they did of old. All this not only is very well, but actually holds out hopes of a day to come when all public holidays will have ceased to be unmitigated nuisances, and can be really enjoyed. In WEBSTER's "Supposed Speech of John Adams," he indicates the popular taste by launching the easy prediction that Independence would be celebrated by bells, bonfires and the banging of guns; but, to an unprejudiced mind, the music of a fine band is quite as melodious and patriotic as the braying of fish-horns and the popping of Chinese crackers. A diplomatic concession was made by the genius of GILMORE to the popular taste in the hundred anvils beaten by the hundred firemen, in his extra drum corps and extra force of trumpets, in the bell-business, the infantry firing and the artillery roaring. But, as a whole, the ruling idea of the great peace festival seems to have been melody and harmony; and, accordingly, we have only congratulations for "the first day," and good wishes for the four days to come.

Hints to Our City Republicans.

Hoping we don't intrude, we venture to suggest to our Republican brethren in the City that they run some risk of making very great fools of themselves. Their action and speeches in their General and District Committees, leave anything but a pleasant impression on the public mind. It is not merely that they wash their linen in public, but there is so much of it and it is so uncommonly foul; and what is more they seem to have no linen which is clean, or even clean enough for common every-day use. They hold meetings nightly, in one part of the City or another,—ostensibly to take measures to promote the welfare of the Republican Party: but the only subject they ever discuss is that of *office*, and the burden of their song is always the same,—abuse and denunciation of the leading officials for not giving them all the offices they want!

At one meeting, Collector GRINNELL is roundly scolded for not allowing a district committee to make his Custom-house appointments for him. At another, Postmaster JONES is abused for being "inaccessible," that is to say for wanting *some* time to himself for his official duties, instead of surrendering it all to the office-seekers. But on the whole Marshal BARLOW is the most savagely belabored, for being haughty, insolent and disloyal to the Republican Party,—because he will not allow every knot of scheming ward politicians to bully him at discretion,—take what offices they want themselves, and dictate to him to whom he shall give the rest.

The general impression made by these proceedings upon the public at large is, that the Republican Party in this City is made up of a miscellaneous pack of very hungry curs,—who regard the offices of the Government merely as bones to be growled over and scrambled for, and whose attachment to the party, and respect for its principles and leading public men, depends wholly on their success in running off with official plunder.

This impression is scarcely calculated to increase respect for the party through the country at large, or to promote its permanent ascendancy in public affairs.

So far as we have had occasion to observe, our prominent office-holders are models of patient long suffering, in their manner of receiving the countless office-seekers who dog their steps. Collector GRINNELL, in especial, will eclipse the patriarch Job in history as a model of patience, and his namesake Moses as an example of meek submission to an amount of boring of which no history, either ancient or modern, can show the parallel. Day after day, and week after week, he sits at his desk, pretending and attempting to work, while every chair, sofa, stool, table and square foot of space is filled by men anxious and eager to pour into his ears the wondrous tale of their toils and tribulations in the service of the party, ever since he was a child in arms,—which is getting to be a good while now,—and of the absolute necessity to him and the Administration and the country that *their* claims should be recognized. And when at last darkness comes and gives him a decent excuse for going home, it dismisses him to the certainty of having to attend to his official business, with no certainty that he will not be followed to his bedroom by the retiring crowd, and there subjected to a renewal of his tribulation and his torture.

But Mr. GRINNELL is, politically speaking, "no chicken." He knows something of politics and politicians, and knows how to manage them. General JONES, our Postmaster, and General BARLOW, our Marshal, are less experienced in the ways of politicians, and less disposed to take kindly to such intolerable persecution and torment as this political crusade for office involves. What wonder, then, that they get hot and impatient, and now and then let out a bit of their real feeling and tell these political harpies what they think of them and their mode of *asking* for office?

Of course the applicants for office get angry, and fret and fume and possibly swear a little about it, all which is natural, relieves their pent-up feelings, and hurts nobody. But when they attend solemn committee meetings and detail all their griefs, and ventilate all their wrath at the neglectful and disdainful officials, and call for their extinction as the only way to save the party, the thing takes a different shape and becomes important. People begin to ask whether these are the men, and the manners and the sentiments of the Republican Party. They will be very apt to conclude that it is not so disinterested, so unselfish, so patriotic and high-toned a party as they had been led to believe it.

And if any such suspicions should find a lodgment in the public mind, what will become of the party, and what will become of the country? And, above all, what will become of the *offices* which these gentlemen are so very anxious about now?

The Recent Duels.

Although we do not see the special point of the *Tribune's* description of the Hughes and Cameron affair as "the editorial farce," (a very serious sort of farce it proved to one of the duellists,) yet the very large number of recent affrays in which editorial conduct, or misconduct, has been the whole difficulty, is worthy of note and of public censure. The Hughes-Cameron and Conto-Porto duels are examples of very many journalistic affairs of violence happening within a twelvemonth; and, though this way of settling them on "the field of honor" is certainly fairer to both parties than the Grant-Pollard style at Richmond, yet it is sufficiently discreditable to the profession of journalism, and brings it into disrepute. When a public journal is diverted from its proper mission to that of private bickering and dispute, it not only loses its own power, but weakens in some measure that of all other journals. And it is generally observable, in such quarrels as result in personal violence, that one or the other party (usually both) has thrust offensive personalities into columns nominally devoted to public interests. It is precisely because the individuality of the party attacking and that of the party attacked are paraded offensively and improperly above the journalistic or truly editorial character which the public has a right to expect from the Press, that, in the majority of the cases, language is accepted as private insult, and is responded to as such.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is pretty clear that the object of the City authorities in refusing to complete the arrangements for transferring the location of the Post Office from the lower end of the Park to a point higher up, is to defeat the whole project and thus get the property back again. This ought not to be allowed. It will simply prevent our having a new City Post Office at all. The Commission appointed for the special purpose of erecting the building ought to go on with that work at once. It is a little curious that although the movement for a new Post Office building in this City was commenced in Congress long before that for one in Boston, the latter is already well under way, while nothing whatever has been done toward a new building here except to buy land for a site and pay for it.

The new Board of Tax Commissioners yesterday appointed THOMAS B. ASTEN, (Republican,) RICHARD M. HENRY, Secretary of the Citizens' Association, RICHARD TWEED, brother of the Democratic Senator, and EMANUEL B. HART, Democratic Surveyor of the Port under President BUCHANAN, Assessors. This is a very fair division of these offices between the two political parties, and is probably in accordance with the understanding which brought about the passage of the bill by the Legislature last Winter.

The newspapers persist in attributing the famous McCracken letter to the itinerant Bohemian who seems to have claimed its authorship, and who recently died. President JOHNSON, we have reason to know, believed that it was written by a stepson of Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR. Very great injustice has been done to Mr. SEWARD in this matter, by assuming that he attributed any special importance to that letter, or took any unusual course in regard to it. The letter was received by the President and sent to the Secretary of State while he was in attendance upon his dying daughter. It was sent by him to the State Department, and, in accordance with a usage as old as the Government, a copy of it was prepared for each one of the officials who was inculpated by it, and a brief formal note prepared to go with it. This note simply commended it to the attention of the parties, and said that an explanation was desirable. This note was signed by the Secretary at his house, and the missive went on its way. Each one of the officials mentioned in the letter replied, making satisfactory explanations, Mr. MOTLEY not excepted. But that gentleman, not content with disposing of the note, took occasion to express a good deal of uncalled-for indignation, and resigned his office. Mr. JOHNSON was only too glad to avail himself of this opportunity to make a vacancy in an important foreign mission, and accepted the resignation. It was in this way that Mr. MOTLEY became Minister to England, and Mr. SEWARD became odious to mankind, as employing spies and disreputable detectives in the foreign service of the Government.

The reduction of the charges for dispatches over the Atlantic cable has led, as was probably anticipated, to a very large increase in the quantity of news received by the Associated Press. Our intelligence every morning from all parts of Europe and the East is now quite as full and complete as from the States of our own Union; and the receipts of the Company are likely to be larger, rather than smaller than they were before the reduction. The rapid progress made toward establishing a rival French line doubtless had a good deal to do with the action of the English Company. The French Company has not yet secured a landing place for its cable, but it will probably have no difficulty in doing so at the coming session of Congress.

The Citizens' Association is evidently preparing to withdraw from business. Its working men are seeking, and getting, snug offices, which is an unfailing symptom of retirement from active life. Mr. R. M. HENRY, who has been Secretary and chief manager of the Association for a good while past, was yesterday appointed one of the City Assessors by the new Board of Commissioners for Taxes and Assessments,—Mr. SANDS having been previously appointed one of the Commissioners. This disposes of the working force of the Association, and will probably end the existence of the Association itself. It certainly destroys its usefulness. The moment an institution of this sort, which professes to be actuated by the most disinterested motives, and to aim solely at the public good, advocates questionable public measures, and then profits by their enactment, it ceases to have the slightest influence with the public at large. It sinks to the level of the political committees whose members keep up an incessant clamor for office.

We called attention some time ago, alluding to the non-preventive character of our fire, police, railroad and other like forces, to the fact that there was not a single floating fire engine in the whole of New-York harbor. It is no longer a fact. There is one in existence, a single one only, we are sorry to say, and for it we are indebted to private enterprise. Yesterday the whole force of dignitaries connected with the fire departments of New-York and its suburban neighbors, inspected the "fire steamer John Fuller," which, moving with fully twice the speed attainable by the steam fire engines on the street, threw eight times as many streams from an exhaustless reservoir in which it floated. The docks are property with which fire is particularly destructive, and we want more of these engines. They ought to be part of the Metropolitan Fire Department.

Judge TUCKER objects to the publication of the facts of a case nine months old, in advance of its trial before him. Tired of waiting for him to try it, and fearful, as good journalists, of never having such an opportunity if we waited longer, we gave the facts as we found them in papers in his and other Courts. It is a remarkable fact, worthy the study of the historian and philosopher, that in all ages of the world there have been persons who deprecated publicity. As for instance, "the lean and hungry" Cassius, who was notoriously of a secretive turn of mind; "Macbeth," TORQUEMADA, JEFFREYS and other Judges of a more modern age and superior civilization.

The Lyons estate suit, like the Chittenden will case, is another striking illustration of the "law's delay." It is not a little remarkable that the lawyer of a contestant in an important case, involving such a large amount as $100,000, after obtaining several postponements, should instantly, on the refusal of a further postponement of the case, introduce affidavits already prepared and signed abandoning the litigation entirely. It is simply a confession that there never existed a case at all.

The little English sparrows which have been introduced in the vicinity this season have already done a marvelous work of cleansing. In the upper parts of the City, in Jersey City, in Hoboken, and especially in Brooklyn, which hitherto has been the very paradise and elysian fields of worms, the pest of former years is hardly noticeable. For their own sakes it is to be hoped that the birds will not eat all the worms, or their hopes for next Summer's diet will be in vain.

That pertinacious "woman of America," Mrs. Dr. WALKER, is still hammering away at the doors of the Washington Departments, and, as the latest reports say, with some hopes at last of getting in, to fill a clerkship. It seems to us this is very much like a waste of feminine ammunition. If the "doctor" has fitted herself for a profession, why doesn't she practice it? At this rate she is no better than a man.

Quite as "wise as serpents," are our Common Councilmen, but unfortunately by no means so "harmless as doves." The last illustration of wisdom vouchsafed us by this model legislative body, in which there are never any debates, is in relation to the Central Market, a private market opened a few weeks ago,—an important convenience to the citizens living in its vicinity, and one which was calculated to save the consumers several of the profits they now pay, in the absence of numerous markets, to the "middlemen." The guardians of the City's interest (and their own) after permitting the market to be opened, introduced a resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to take measures to close it again. The Counsel did not take any such steps; the resolution slept a week in committee; and on Monday it was referred back—in other words killed. Why? Perhaps because the proprietor of the Central Market being wealthy, and having large pecuniary interests involved in the enterprise, used arguments of a convincing and satisfactory character. We beg our wise legislators not to mistake, and imagine that we positively declare the whole thing was a "black-mailing" operation; but there are others of their more impulsive constituents who certainly do look on it as a swindle; and who suggest that there are other wealthy private markets in Forty-second and Thirty-fourth streets which are to be operated upon in like manner.

The new form of nitro-glycerine called "giant powder" is rapidly making its way as an economical explosive for mining purposes. The labor expenses of the New-Almaden quicksilver mines have heretofore amounted to $40,000 per month, and the introduction of giant powder, with five times the force of common powder, is estimated to lessen expenses by twenty-five per cent. The miners, however, as is the custom among uninformed laborers, who always kick against labor-saving machines, object to its use. In Grass Valley there is an extensive combination against it among miners and drillers, and in Nevada quite a number of miners are at a standstill on account of the strike. The result will be that the Chinese will be employed, and the strikers, as usual, will be the sufferers by their own folly.

Let the *Tribune* be happy. The agents of some Japanese have bought land in El Dorado County, California, and a colony is to be settled there for the purpose of inaugurating the tea and silk culture in that favored clime. The next thing to be considered is a constitutional amendment allowing California to protect her new industry against competition in other States further East, with as good a climate for tea and silk, and much cheaper labor.

British emigration to America seems to continue at a lively rate, if we may judge by the fact that *six thousand* persons left Liverpool alone during last week for this country. Let us leave the *Alabama* question untouched for a while, and with a little patience we shall find Great Britain all on our side of the water—and consequently on our side of the question.

The Associated Press Again.

The Springfield *Republican* "takes a hand" in the discussions which are rife in certain quarters about the Associated Press. It does not stultify itself as some other papers do by talking at random about the New-York Press "making money" by its sale of news to the Press of other cities and sections, but gives, as the main point of the controversy, which it says is always left out, this:

> "That the New-York papers collect and use themselves *several times the quantity of news which any of their customers want or than they supply them with.* Thus, of Congressional reports, the New-York papers will receive frequently from three to six columns a day; while it is very rare that any of their customers want or take over a column. Again, there is the Albany news, of which they have a great deal, but scarcely any of which their customers require. *If they collected only what those who purchase news of them wanted and received,* it is probable that the whole expenses would not exceed the direct income."

This is substantially true. The New-York Press unquestionably wants a great deal more news than the Press of other sections. But it gives other papers *all the news it gets*, and they make from it such a selection as suits their purpose, and as much in quantity as they are willing to pay telegraph tolls on from New-York to their places of publication. If they were allowed to take their pick of the New-York news, and pay only for what they like, they would, doubtless, be better satisfied.

The Associated Press originated in New-York, and is, as it has been from the beginning, an association of New-York newspapers. These papers get all the news they want for their own purposes, and they give the Press of the rest of the county the use of it all, to make from it such selections as they please, at a fair and by no means extravagant charge. These outside papers, it must be remembered, do not pay their share or proportion of the aggregate expense, but a round sum, corresponding as nearly as may be to the value of the news they take.

The *Republican* suggests the proper remedy for the evil alleged by the outside papers to exist in this matter, thus:

> "In truth, this business of collecting and distributing the news by telegraph should be performed by an organization, representing not the Press of a single city, but the Press of the whole country. This is what the Western Press are now demanding. Sooner or later it must be conceded, and the sooner the better for the New-York Press. They risk more in their obstinate adherence to their monopoly of control and manipulation than the Press of any other city or section. For, the moment that the Press of any considerable section of this country breaks away from them, and sets up a rival organization for the business, that moment their ability to exclude newspapers in New-York from obtaining a successful footing is gone forever."

The Press of the whole country, or of any considerable section of the country, is certainly at liberty to pursue this course at any time. The reason they have not done so, is that they always find they can obtain the news from the New-York Association on better terms—more cheaply and in better shape—than through any other organization, or through any arrangements they can make for themselves. So long as this continues to be the case, so long will they continue their relations with the Associated Press. Whenever it ceases to be the case, they will probably make arrangements which suit them better. They will meet from the Associated Press no other opposition than that they now encounter—the offer of a better article at cheaper rates.

MEXICO.

The Reported Proposed Sale of Mexican Territory to the United States—A Positive Denial from General Rosecrans and Minister de Tejada.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Saturday, May 29, 1869.

A recent telegram to sundry New-York papers stated that General ROSECRANS had manifested his desire and requested permission to remain in Mexico until he had completed his policy. The Mexicans appeared so delighted at the apparent snubbing of ROSECRANS that the former gentleman thought it desirable to publish at once the following letter in the Mexican journals:

MEXICO, May 25, 1869.

To the Editors of the Diario Official.

GENTLEMEN: Your issue of to-day contains paragraphs giving as news from Washington the arrival of Dr. BRINK, with dispatches of this Legation, in which propositions are made to our Government to lend money to Mexico, with a mortgage or sale of some of its frontier States. At the same time you publish a contradiction on the part of your Government of having consented to the above-named project.

If the *Diario* had published the other contradictions to these rumors regarding myself, I would have been satisfied. These rumors could very easily impose on the credulity of the Mexicans and Americans, and bring sad consequences.

Complying with my duty to prevent such results, allow me to inform the public, through the *Diario*, that all the rumors which you may have seen published in the journals of the United States received by the last packet, including that taken from the *Messager* relative to my diplomatic measures in this capital, or relating to the tenor of my communications with Washington, carried there by Dr. BRINK or otherwise, of any kind whatsoever, are not only false but slanderous.

In the same manner must be qualified that other report, which stated that I solicited permission from General GRANT to remain some months longer in my present position, thus incurring the danger of dwelling with my family in Vera Cruz during the prevalence of the vomito.

I have been calumniated during my public career, but I cannot remember an instance in which the calumnies were so numerous and extravagant, both in spirit and letter, as those which were published as above.

I remain, gentlemen, yours,

W. S. ROSECRANS.

The publication of this letter caused some excitement, especially as it followed so close on the letter of LERDO TEJADA, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who latterly published the following letter, directed to the Consul-General of Mexico in New-York:

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MEXICO, May 24, 1869.

To the Consul-General of Mexico at New York:

SIR: I received your note of the 8th inst., in which you informed me that a Commissioner from this country had arrived in Washington, with the object of proposing the sale or mortgage of a portion of our territory in lieu of a loan, and that at a later day the truth of this report was denied by our Government and declared without foundation.

The Government of the Republic made repeated declarations during the war of intervention, about its unchangeable intention not to entertain any idea to part with the smallest portion of our national territory. I have always considered it a holy duty to perish before allowing the loss of any territory or the giving away any of the sovereign rights of the nation. The Government has always acted on these principles; even the gravest circumstances could not change its decision at present or in the future.

The Government has also declared already that neither under such circumstances or at any time was such a proposition made by the Government of the United States. The item to which you refer in your note is devoid of all foundation, as neither this Government or any of its representatives or agents has officially or privately made any offer to sell or mortgage a part of our territory, or to make a loan under any conditions. Therefore, if such news is still in circulation, or if any item be published on the above mentioned points you can at once deny its truth in the most positive manner. I am, with high consideration,

LERDO DE TEJADA.

These letters settle the question.

Broadway Relief.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The vexed question of relief to Broadway suggests to your mind, I see, a most excellent method of solution, in the appropriation of space now unwarrantably occupied by basement stairs, railings, signs, posts, apple, paper and peanut stands, &c., *ad nauseum.*

Such a desirable and clear sweep brings to mind "dear, delightful Paris," with its beautiful promenades in the heart of the city. There one finds no basements apparent, nor is he disgusted with the other named nuisances; yet at intervals, on the outer edge of the sidewalk, is the graceful kiosque, or octagon glass-framed stand, which, with an opening to the passers by, and its lessee (not proprietor, for the city rents them,) inside, offers all the convenience of trade in papers, &c., now carried on with us in so unsightly a way.

Such ornamental stands could be erected by the City and leased at a handsome profit to venders of papers, pea-nuts, &c., and our thoroughfare, with the trimming which you propose, made practical to pedestrians, at least, and one of the most beautiful business streets on the Continent.

HAUSSMANN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 14, 1869.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson on the Recognition of Belligerent Rights—His Views During the Last Days of the Old Administration and Now—The McCarahan Claim—Minister McMahon's Case—Personal.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 15.

A dispatch from REVERDY JOHNSON, dated London, 17th of February, 1869, defending his treaty, was received at the State Department on the 3d of March, the very last day of the old Administration. It was read by Mr. SEWARD and ANDREW JOHNSON, and actually communicated to the Senate in the hurried moments, immediately before the close of the session. In the course of this dispatch Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON describes what he calls "the alleged unauthorized recognition of belligerent rights," as one of the two questions which the United States have from the first insisted should be submitted. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, in an interview with your correspondent a few days ago, said that Mr. SUMNER'S speech was absurd and his propositions ridiculous. He was particularly severe on the theories of Mr. SUMNER on the question of the belligerent rights concession, but the following extract from the dispatch above alluded to, and which now sees the light for the first time, shows that Mr. JOHNSON then occupied the identical position now maintained by Mr. SUMNER. Mr. JOHNSON wrote as follows:

"The history of the world furnishes no instance of so speedy a recognition in the case of revolutionary efforts to subvert an existing Government. At the time it was made the insurgents had no port within which to build a ship of war, large or small, or the power to get her out if she was built; nor had they any port to which they could carry any ship that they might capture as prize of war for condemnation in a Court of Admiralty. As a war measure, resorted to simply for the purpose of suppressing the insurrection, and with no view to impart a national character to the insurgents, the President of the United States declared certain ports under the physical control of the insurgents to be in a state of blockade, and, to prevent the inhumanity of the slaughtering of prisoners, he agreed from time to time to exchange. But in this again, without the slightest view of admitting the insurgents as possessing any legal rights whatever, the object of the blockade being the repression of the rebellion, and that being apparent from the history of the hour, this Government must have known that we were far from according to them any national existence. Supposing, then, that the proclamation of the President was known to this Government when they declared the insurgents to be belligerents—a question of fact which I do not propose to examine—it furnished no justification for the action of this Government. And if it was not justified, as I confidently believe was the case, the act is one which bears materially upon the question whether the Government is not bound to indemnify the losses occasioned by the *Alabama* and other vessels. For then that vessel and the others could not have been in the estimation of English law as well as the law of nations, piratical vessels. They never, therefore, would have been on the ocean, and the vessels and the cargoes belonging to American citizens destroyed by them would have been in safety. Upon this ground, then, independent of the question of proper diligence, the obligation of Great Britain to meet the losses seems to me to be most apparent."

REPORTS FROM HAVANA.

A gentleman who arrived here to-day from Havana represents the condition of affairs in that city as one of the utmost turbulence and disorder. Shootings and burnings are common, and the dissatisfaction against the Spaniards is alarmingly on the increase.

THE M'CARAHAN CLAIM.

The celebrated McCarahan claim was revived here a few days ago. The new Almedian Company, through their counsel, Mr. WM. M. EVARTS, made application to the Secretary of the Interior to have a patent issued to them, but MCCARAHAN represented that the case was in the Courts and before Congress, and the Secretary has just decided to let the claim remain in *statu quo* until Congress or the Courts shall have directed the proper settlement of it.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Some time ago a suit was brought against Representative DEWEESE, of North Carolina, for an illegal use of the franking privilege. A verdict of acquittal has just been rendered.

PERSONAL.

Senator RAMSEY, of Minnesota, arrived here this evening *en route* to Europe with his family. Secretary FISH has been very unwell for the last few days, but is now recovering.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 15.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS—MINISTER MOTLEY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

It is not true, as announced in a recent cable telegram, that in an official communication Minister MOTLEY intimated that the American Administration concurs in the reasons which led the Senate to reject the *Alabama* treaty. Such was not the tenor of his instructions concerning his intercourse with Her Majesty's Government, and it is not therefore considered probable that he would make that assertion. It is, however, certain that he was instructed to explain the circumstances attending the rejection of the treaty without committing this Government to any line of policy, but at the same time standing by the rejection of the treaty. Minister MOTLEY is not instructed to make any propositions for the settlement of the claims, but to say that in view of the irritation in England, owing to the rejection of the treaty, the present is not an auspicious time to propose the reopening of negotiations. In other words, the temporary postponement of the question is desirable, with the hope that when the excitement shall subside Her Majesty's Government will invite a reopening of negotiations. He is not authorized to announce the readiness of our Government to make any proposition on the subject, nor to demand the payment of the amount of damages, national as well as individual, but to assure Her Majesty's Government of the sincere desire of our own to have all matters of dispute adjusted on terms honorable and satisfactory to both nations. Another point in the instructions is, in effect, that the mere proclamation declaring the rebels entitled to belligerent rights is not in itself a cause for demanding damages or a separate ground of complaint; but this, taken in connection with subsequent acts, was unfriendly, and showed a spirit of hostility against the United States during the late war, resulting in losses which require reparation. The instructions were prepared at the Department of State about ten days before Minister MOTLEY left this country. Having been slightly modified at the instance of President GRANT himself, they were carefully considered by the Cabinet, to whom they were acceptable, and were soon thereafter handed to MOTLEY without further amendment. The only specific instructions to MOTLEY as to treaty negotiations are with reference to naturalization and Consuls, and it is supposed by this time he has entered upon that duty.

MINISTER M'MAHON—TROUBLES IN PROSPECT.

The State Department has received no positive or direct information from Minister MCMAHON since December last, when he arrived at Asuncion. All other information is rumor or speculation. The latest official dispatches are dated April 8, from Buenos Ayres, and Rio Janeiro the 28th of the same month. Mr. WORTHINGTON, Minister to Uruguay, writes from Buenos Ayres that he had demanded of the Argentine Government either an escort through the allied lines, or for permission for a United States escort to pass through them to enable our Government to communicate with Minister MCMAHON. Both the Buenos Ayres and Brazilian Governments have refuse the right on the ground that it could not then be granted without affecting the proposed hostile movements of the Governments which were soon to take place, and which would open up thecommunication desired. Mr. WORTHINGTON replied that he had already waited forty days for the movements to be made; that the right of the Government of the United States to have the communication made was undisputed, and as the allies would not aid our Government, it would be driven on its own resources to obtain the communication. Commander KIRKLAND, of the *Wasp*, had a sharp correspondence with the Brazilian and Buenos Ayres Governments on the subject.

THE WASHINGTON PRINTERS.

This afternoon a meeting of the printers at the Government office, was held in the Document-room, pursuant to the following notice, posted up in the office: "Notice.—A meeting of the compositors and pressmen will be held in the Document-room at 1:45 P. M. to-day, to take measures to vindicate ourselves from the slanders and misrepresentations committed upon us by the National Typographical Union." The meeting was well attended. Speeches were made by several printers, in which their indignation was freely expressed.

ADDITIONAL INDIAN AGENTS.

The Society of Friends have presented to the Secretary of the Interior, for appointment as Indian Agents for the Central Superintendency, the names of the following members of their religious order:

CYRUS BEEDE, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, for the Neosho Agency; JOHN D. MILES, of Wabash, Ind., for the Kickapoos; JONATHAN RICHARDS, of Philadelphia, for the Potawatamies; THOMAS MILLER, of Springfield, Ohio, for the Sacs and Foxes; and NATHAN STUBBS, of Kansas, for the Kansas Indians.

NAVY.

Rear-Admiral Craven, under date of June 2, reports the distribution of the vessels under his command as follows:

The *Pensacola*, in the Gulf of California, is expected to return to San Francisco June 13; the *Ossipee* and *Resaca* are at the Mare Island Navy-yard repairing; the *Jamestown* sailed on the 7th of April from Mazatlan for Panama; the *Cyane* is daily expected at San Francisco from Panama; the *Mohican* was to go into commission on the 7th inst.; the *Saginaw* is at Mare Island.

Midshipman John H. Manley has resigned.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Recent Inspection by the Board of Visitors—Their Report in Full.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, June 15.

The following is the complete report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy:

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY,
ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 4, 1869.

To Hon. A. E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: The undersigned, appointed to attend at the Naval Academy during the May examination as Visitors, for the purpose of witnessing the examinations of the graduating and other classes, and of examining into the state of the Police discipline, and general management of the institution, have the honor to report as follows:

The Board assembled May 20, the day designated, held a session each secular day up to this, the day of graduation, attended all public exercises of the midshipmen, and either as a Board or by committees witnessed a portion of nearly every examination of all the classes. We have not failed to observe carefully the general tone, bearing and air of all connected with the institution, in all exercises and at all hours, whether on or off duty, nor to look at the condition of the grounds, buildings, vessels, apparatus and appurtenances of all kinds, for evidence as to the thoroughness and vigor of the government. Since the late war, the grounds have been enlarged, both by purchase, and by filling upon the water front; the chapel, new quarters and several other buildings have been erected. The former residence of the Governors of Maryland has been purchased and converted into a commodious library and Superintendent's offices, and the grounds have been greatly improved. In whatever aspect it is viewed, the institution exhibits clearly the effects of the profound interest Vice-Admiral PORTER has felt in it, and of his very vigorous and able administration of its affairs. The officers and midshipmen manifest a justifiable pride in the prosperity of the Academy, are jealous of its honor, and sincerely desire its continued advancement. The general impression we have received is exceedingly favorable. The Academy appears to be answering well the purposes of its foundation. We learn from the records, that during the superintendency of the Vice-Admiral the purchases of land, including the old Governors' residence, the St. John's College lot, and the Strawberry Hill Farm, have amounted to about 130 acres, costing about $65,000. Under special appropriations, there have been erected the steam building, the chapel and the new quarters. And we learn that, by savings from the annual appropriations for the Academy, (under the heads of "for various purposes,") there have been built a block of two tenements for officers' quarters, the laboratory building, and a small edifice used as a photographic gallery. Other buildings are in progress. The amount of money expended since the war upon all buildings, including the wholly new and the alterations, is about $225,000. Between the old and new lands of the Academy lies a section of the town, containing, perhaps, twelve acres, covered by a cheap and not very desirable class of tenements. Looking to the future of the institution, the Board, without hesitation, recommends that this tract of land be purchased. The possessions of the Academy will then be in one body, with a sufficient area, for all time, for labor and recreation. The classes in practical seamanship naturally attracted our early attention. The oral and written examinations were satisfactory, and not less so were the practical exercises in all that pertains to handling sails and spars. The introduction of steam has only added to the requisites of a good officer. It has not dispensed with the necessity for any of the skill in handling sailing vessels that brought so much glory to the American navy in earlier days. This is obvious to the midshipmen themselves, as their zeal in this branch shows. It is also clear that the Academy can only give a theoretical basis, with a limited amount of practical training.

The regulations of the Academy already provide that no midshipman shall be entitled to his final examination for promotion to the grade of Ensign until he shall have served at sea one year as a midshipman and engineer after passing his gradvating examination.

Inasmuch as sending them on a year's cruise in one vessel continues the style of instruction they received in the practice ships as undergraduates, and inasmuch as many of our vessels in active service have no midshipmen, the Board suggest that the graduating class be distributed among those vessels, there to perform the actual and necessary duties of midshipmen for at least a year, or until they are required in a higher grade, to which they should attain only after a rigid examination. With not more than from six to twelve on a vessel in active service, it is thought that they would supply a want that is felt, be more useful to the Government, and at the same time be acquiring more practical experience than by the other method. The theory and practice of gunnery must be attractive to the youth who desires to be worthy of his profession, and the Board was gratified, but not surprised, by the successful examinations in the recitation-room, and the admirable target firing with the heavy guns of the *Santee*.

The mortar practice was also good. The drill on shore, with sixteen boat howitzers, showed perfect familiarity with the work, and was a brilliant exhibition in manœuvering and firing. The Board also witnessed a satisfactory exhibition of naval tactics, representing in small boats the different orders of steaming and sailing fleets, divisions and squadrons, to be observed for battle and other purposes, and of changes from one order to another. The midshipmen appeared before us as a battalion of infantry on dress parade, and in battalion exercises, performing all the ordinary changes of front and formation, marching and changing column and line, and winning from us, and all spectators, the most enthusiastic praise. Beyond expressing its approval of the course of instruction and its satisfaction with the results, the Board has nothing special to remark concerning the examination in mathematics, astronomy, navigation, surveying and natural and experimental philosophy. The department of steam engineery presents more of novelty. Vice-Admiral PORTER constructed the edifice known as the "steam building," in which a marine engine, complete in all its parts even to the screw propeller, kept ready for use and freely open to the midshipmen, under competent supervision, affords them every facility for practical study. The Department is well supplied with models and drawings, and contains boilers in several stages of construction. The graduates were very thoroughly examined, orally and in writing, upon all the ordinary problems of steam, and were required to show that they could personally run and govern the engine. The text book in use, *Main and Brown Upon the Steam Engine*, an English work, is manifestly unfit, being deficient in some respects and erroneous in others, and we are informed that much time is consumed in correcting its errors, and lecturing upon important topics which it does not touch. Many parts of the engine are designated by names not in use in this country; the subject of heat is very briefly treated, and the theory advanced is not accepted at the present day. It contains no analysis of American coals, nor any table showing their relative efficiency; the dozen lines devoted to anthracite coal contains several inaccuracies; it confesses that its rules for finding the efficiency of engines, are of little use. It has no list of our ships, and its long list of British ships contains the names of many that are not in the service; and its table of engines in ships makes no mention of the boilers attached, which are the real exponent of the power of the machine. We do not doubt that some capable officer could be selected to prepare a text book on the subject which would be very valuable, not only to the Academy, but to many other American schools. We doubt if any institution in the world affords equal facilities for the theoretical and practical study of steam and the steam engine, and it has seemed to us that they might be made of much more advantage to the navy and the country. We think that further efforts should be made to carry into effect the spirit of the act of Congress "providing for the education of naval constructors and engineers." The navy will annually require additions to the Engineer Corps, and the officers of that corps could not be better trained elsewhere. If the regulations for the admission of cadet engineers are such as to defeat the object entirely, they can easily be modified.

In the department of ethics and English studies we see nothing calling for special remark in addition to general commendation.

The Board was very much pleased with the oral and written examinations on the Constitution of the United States, the law of nations generally, and the relative rights and duties of belligerents and neutrals in time of war. It frequently happens that our naval officers appear as the sole representatives of the Government, in circumstances requiring the most prompt and energetic action, as well as careful and accurate judgment; and it is important that all who hope to deserve the command of ships should be well grounded in the general principles of the laws likely to come in question, in such emergencies. In connection therewith, the Board freely praised the progress of the graduates in the French and Spanish languages. Of course, in these as in many other branches, it can only be expected that the Academy will start the scholar upon his course; but, so far as the work is attempted, it is certainly very well done. All the drawing of the midshipmen—rightline, sketching, perspective, topographical, chart and mechanical, were exhibited to the Board. The general average is exceedingly good, and there are many examples of marked excellence. In committing to the Government the absolute control of several hundred youth, the country has a right to expect a careful regard to their moral and religious culture. The obvious difficulties of the case in a State without a Church are met as well as they can be. In the regular course provision is made for familiar lectures by the Chaplain upon "the ground of moral obligation; our relations to God, and consequent duties; personal duties; the chief relations of men to each other in society, and the duties thence arising." Divine service is performed on Sunday in the tasteful and commodious chapel on the grounds, at which "it is desired that all shall attend." The students are excused upon a written request from their parents or guardians, based upon reasons of conscience, but they are required to attend other services, if such are held in the town, in accordance with their views. Daily prayers in the chapel, fifteen minutes before breakfast, are ordered by the regulations; but for various reasons, which we are informed are temporary, this has given place to a brief invocation at the table. We think it preferable that in a place where the honor of obedience and a faithful discharge of duty are so well taught in other respects, this daily act of worship should not be overlooked, and we are convinced that it is not well to prescribe, as we find it is done, that at all other hours on Sunday, save those occupied at the chapel, students "shall conform to the prescribed hours of study." The judgment of the wisest physiologists, as well as the moral and religious sense of the country, requires that Sunday shall be a day of rest from all unnecessary labor. We do not believe that this infringement of the rule finds due compensation in the additional progress made in study. The Monday morning recitations do not commence until 8 o'clock, and they can easily be so arranged that sufficient preparation can be made on that morning.

Conscientious scruples are carefully regarded in other respects, and they should be in this, in accordance with the customs of colleges generally.

Very praiseworthy attention is paid to physical health and training. Hours of study and exercise are rigidly prescribed. The rooms are plainly furnished. Subsistence is determined upon by a Board of three officers selected by the Superintendent, and is furnished by a commissary of long experience. An officer presides at the mess-table as inspector and "officer in charge." Bathing at regular intervals is required, and the best facilities are furnished at other times at a trifling charge. The police of the ground and buildings is admirable. Tobacco in every form, and intoxicating liquors of every description are positively forbidden. Regular instruction is given in dancing, boxing and small and broad sword exercise, and all are required to submit to gymnastic training. Ball playing and rowing are encouraged, as the Board had excellent evidence. The result of all this care is a remarkably fine physical development, with instances of superior gymnastic skill and strength, and a very satisfactory general condition of health. During the year, out of nearly four hundred students and officers, there has been an average of only about two per cent. excused from duty, by reason of ill health, which has usually been of a slight and temporary character. The regulations speak of the importance of the art of swimming, to which all would yield a ready assent, but we find that owing to the multiplicity of other duties, and the occurrence of the annual cruise, from June to October, no instruction and no opportunities are offered. This seems to the Board a defect in a system of physical culture, otherwise almost without fault, and the Board invites attention to the matter.

The hospital is unexceptionable, so far as it goes, but the Board is decidedly of the opinion that it is greatly insufficient. It can properly accommodate only twelve patients, and, including the detachment of marines, the various crews of vessels generally at this station, and the employes of all descriptions, there are many hundreds of persons who can claim attention from the medical department. It is proposed to remedy this, as the Board of Visitors have repeatedly recommended, by the erection of a new hospital upon the grounds lately purchased. We renew the recommendation of previous Boards, that the principal naval officers of the Academic staff be kept on this duty here for four years instead of three, with a change of one-fourth of the detail annually, in order that there may be with a class, up to its graduation, a portion at least of the instructors with whom it commenced its course.

It is possible that the Academy may soon furnish annually more officers than the diminished navy requires in time of peace. The Board would, nevertheless, maintain at least the present number of students. Probabilities favor the supposition that if this nation should soon again be involved in war, the chief contest would be upon the sea. In case of a surplus above the immediate necessities of the service, the rules restraining resignation might be relaxed, and some plan be devised of giving an indefinite leave of absence without pay, subject to a call to duty in an emergency.

Speaking in the interest of the Academy, the Board hears, with great regret, a rumor that Vice-Admiral PORTER may leave the Superintendency at the close of the Academic year. His services here have been of inestimable value, and cannot be forgotten. He has infused into every department vivacity, energy, a just pride and a determined spirit of progress, and deserves the cordial thanks of every friend of the institution.

The commandant of midshipmen, Captain N. B. HARRISON, deserves an acknowledgment of the industry, sagacity and sound judgment with which he has performed his laborious duties. His supervision is unceasing, and he enforces the rigid discipline of the institution with a tact which, without sacrificing fidelity, excludes all appearance of harshness.

It has appeared to the Board from the observations of its comparatively short stay that he is assisted by a body of gentlemen exceedingly well qualified for instruction and government. All the officers have been very active and courteous in exhibiting and explaining all things that come within our duties. We have endeavored to overlook nothing, and have stood ready to frankly criticise and recommend changes if occasion should offer. We close by saying, in all heartiness and sincerity, that your Department and the country have just reason to be proud of the Naval Academy.

H. PAULDING,
Rear-Admiral and President of the Board.

J. R. Goldsborough, Commodore United States Navy; Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut; E. G. Parrott, Captain United States Navy; W. J. Albert, Maryland; Wm. Maxwell Wood, Surgeon United States Navy; D. C. Humphreys, of Alabama; Chas. H. Loring, Chief Engineer United States Navy; S. B. Chittenden, New-York; Wm. H. Wadsworth, Kentucky.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Celebration in Philadelphia—Imposing Procession—Exercises in Horticultural Hall—Brilliant Ball at the Academy.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Tuesday, June 15.

The Knights Templar commenced to assemble on Broad-street at an early hour this morning, but the weather being threatening, with occasional sprinklings of rain, caused some delay in the preparations for marching. The Grand Commander and the officers of the Grand Commandery were on horseback, with chapeaus, mounted with white plumes and gay sashes, gold-hilted swords, and presented a brilliant appearance. After a review of the line, which stretched for a mile along Broad-street, the Grand Commander headed the line, and the whole body marched down Chestnut-street. In front of Independence Hall the Mayor and Councils occupied a platform festooned with flags, from which the procession was reviewed. The Police arrangements were excellent, and the pavements were kept clear from the crowd by ropes stretched the whole length of the square. As the head of the procession reached the hall the officers of the Grand Commandery uncovered and received the salute of the Mayor and Councils. Each company in passing the Hall saluted with drawn swords. The Grand Officers of each Commandery wore chapeaus and white plumes, while the others wore caps. The marching was very precise, and several Commanderies were formed in crosses and triangles, which novelty commanded the applause of the spectators. Over fifty Commanderies were present from this and the following States: Delaware, New-Jersey, Michigan, Washington, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Illinois, New-York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New-Brunswick, Ohio and Rhode Island. The Boston Commanderies, by their superior marching and gallant bearing, gave rise to much applause, as did also the Richmond Commandery, a portion of which carried spears with black pennons. The sidewalks along the route were crowded with spectators, and the display of flags from the houses was very general. The procession reached Broad-street where the line countermarched, proceeding direct to Horticultural Hall, where the proceedings opened with prayer by Sir Rev. ROBERT H. PATTISON. An anthem was sung by the Knights. Sir RICHARD VAUX, Grand Master of the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge, welcomed the visiting Knights in appropriate terms, which was responded to by Sir WM. SEWELL GARDINER, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States. An Ode was then sung by the Boston Quartet Club. An oration was then delivered by Sir WM. H. ALLEN, Past Eminent Grand Commander of Pennsylvania. Then followed the Benediction by Sir Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, when the Knights partook of a collation and dispersed until evening.

The Academy was the scene of attraction for the Knights Templar this evening. They flocked thither with ladies till the house was over flowing at an early hour. On the rising of the curtain the members of St. Johns Commandery were discovered in marching order, and went through the various evolutions with military exactness. They listened to an essay on Masonry, from Sir RICHARD VAUX, in his peculiar style. The rear of the stage was occupied by a fountain surrounded by flowers, and on either side was a temple of flowers ten feet high. These flowers were in bouquets and were subsequently distributed to the ladies. This distribution occupied considerable time and dancing did not commence till after 10 o'clock. The scene throughout was one scarcely ever equaled in the city. Visitors from abroad are loud in praise of the exquisite taste of the whole entertainment, and profuse hospitality extended to them by the Knights Templar of Philadelphia.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

Remarkable Political Changes—The Consistency and Good Faith of Brownlow and His Followers—Their Past and Present Policy Contrasted—Facts for Consideration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Thursday, June 10, 1869.

The great and sudden change in the issues to be decided next August in Tennessee is now the all-absorbing subject of interest. Never was there a more complete change of front made by any set of politicians than has just been made by the Senter wing of the Republican Party. The division in the organization was caused by the selfishness of our party leaders, and when the division was once made it became necessary to to make an issue. Without any reference to their past record, or without any sudden change in the political situation to call for the new issue, this wing of the party have made a complete somersault, and from having been the most extreme and proscriptive it suddenly appears the most liberal and conservative. The very men in this new party have been the most abusive and malignant of Republicans. Liberal, fair-minded men were denounced as "Copperheads" and "Northern sneaks;" and those who wrote in favor of an enlargement of the franchise made themselves "personally obnoxious" to the super-loyal Governor who now experiences a spasmodic change of opinion on this great question, and deserts the mass of his party to be in favor with the coming rulers.

It is high time that there should be a change in the Franchise law of this State. It is right and just that the men who pay the taxes of the State should have a voice in its administration. The principle is so important, and it is so necessary to peace and prosperity that it should be recognized, that hundreds of men to favor it will support SENTER, even though they feel he has expressed the idea at the eleventh hour for the sake of success,—even though he was supported and brought out as a candidate by an unscrupulous and corrupt ring. It is not that the enlargement of the franchise is objectionable, but for the fear that SENTER'S administration will be controlled by the men who first supported him, that his election will be opposed by a large part of the liberal-minded men of the party. Hundreds of conservative Republicans, who have opposed BROWNLOW'S intolerance and proscription in his past extreme, will now likely find themselves opposing him in his leap to the other extreme.

It is never wise to oppose just measures of reform because they are advocated by objectionable men; but it is, nevertheless, often instructive and wise to consider the motives that lead such men to espouse them. There are often changes in the political world that justify statesmen and leaders in changing their views on great public questions. But there has been no such change in Tennessee that will explain the very wonderful change of base made by BROWNLOW, SENTER, and their clique. For four long years BROWNLOW has labored zealously to keep active the bitter resentments of the war. Through his paper, by his public utterances and by his official acts, he used the full measure of his ability to foster and renew the animosities created during the long, dark night of our civil war. He has filled the statute-books of the State with proscriptive and unauthorized legislation—inspired by his evil counsels and influence. He appointed Judges for the Courts, and with their tenure of office dependent upon his will and pleasure, influenced them as far as he could by appeals to their passions and prejudices; and in some cases impressed upon their records decisions and verdicts which find their parallel only in the trials of the infamous JEFFREYS. Through his advice and procurement the right of suffrage by illegal and cunning legislation was made entirely subject to his will and caprice, until an election became a perfect mockery. He had centered in his hands greater power and a more perfect control of the ballot box than was ever vested in any man in any Government even pretending to be Republican. By an indiscriminate and reckless exercise of the pardoning power he encouraged lawlessness and violence on the side of his partisans, until some sections of the State were wholly subjected to the domination of mobs and the law was silent. No man who has lived in East Tennessee since the close of the war can estimate the measure of his responsibility for the violence, bad feeling and intolerance which has prevailed in the State. I write soberly and understandingly, and I do not exaggerate. I have been an interested observer in the events of the past four years, and the charges I have made against him are but half, aye, less than half, of what might have been said. I care not what may have been the credit due him for his allegiance to the Government. I have given him full credit for all he deserves. But I firmly believe he is, more than almost all other men combined, responsible for the unwise legislation and the bitter partisan hatred of the past four years. But now, having fully committed his party to all this legislation, and to a policy which never anticipated universal suffrage—at least, not for years to come—and having secured from that party, for himself and kin, all it was able to give, he allows himself to be manipulated by a ring, which, in its desperate straits, has been forced to proclaim for "universal suffrage," and be placed in the foreground of the movement to break the force of the furious assaults and upbraidings of his deserted partisans.

To those of his friends who go to him for explanation, he says he is not in favor of opening the doors to the worst cases, and that it will take several years to amend the Constitution anyhow. Now, what a pitiable excuse or explanation for such desertion. Does not every sensible man in the State know that a candidate for Governor, straightened for support as Governor SENTER is, will resort to the unchecked and unconstitutional power vested in him by BROWNLOW'S Franchise laws, and appoint Registration Commissioners who will give certificates to every rebel in the State, or to enough of them to secure his election? Is it not known that this is his purpose? Are not the worst rebels in Knoxville boasting and wagering that they will have certificates to vote before the August election?

Under the constitutional provision for making amendments, the coming Legislature, by a majority vote, proposes the amendment. The next Legislature thereafter, by a two-thirds vote, must adopt the amendment. These, with minor stipulations, are the means prescribed. Until these means are pursued no legal amendment of the Franchise laws will be made. But the disfranchised can well afford to await this slow consummation, for with SENTER in their favor they have already obtained a practical emancipation. I hope that all the good results predicted will follow. Whether they do or not, it is right that the present laws should be amended, and that taxation and representation should go hand in hand. Candidates for the Legislature who announce themselves for this measure and promise retrenchment and reform in the administration of the State, will find no trouble in securing an election.

STOKES and SENTER are to begin at once a series of joint meetings throughout East Tennessee. They speak here on Monday.

OMEGA.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Improvement in Buenos Ayres—The Elections—The War—Minister McMahon—The National Finances—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Wednesday, April 28, 1869.

The mail of to-day carries abroad a civic achievement of SARMIENTO'S Administration that will be for him an enduring monument. It is a contract with responsible parties for making a harbor at this city, including docks and a dry-dock, and made land to the amount of 300 acres. The basin to be made will admit 120 seagoing vessels of an average tonnage of 300, and of a draft of sixteen to eighteen feet. A new warehouse also is to be built that will receive 250,000 tons, and railways for cars to come on one side of the warehouse, while the ships will come up on the other. The Company and the Government will divide equally the made land, and this will very nearly repay all the expenditure. The wharfage and storage and dock duties will make the Company immensely rich. The contract must yet be approved by Congress, and there are not wanting persons who will use the most desperate exertions to prevent its approval. It is urged that the Company will gain too much. It is true that twenty per cent. is the lowest return possible, and it will be more likely to be fifty per cent. per annum, including all the incidental gains.

On the other hand, the Government will gain in increased incomes and by nourished commerce. The public will gain, too, for the Company will unload vessels in one-tenth of the time now required, and at one-fourth the cost. It costs now to bring one barrel of flour from the outer roads to the consumer's house more than it does to bring it from New-York here, and so of many other kinds of goods. It is one of the greatest improvements ever undertaken south of the Equator in modern times.

THE ELECTIONS.

The strife of a Gubernatorial election was just closing when I wrote last, and as the election is not direct, but through electors, we did not then know its result. It appears now that Señor DON EMILIO CASTRO is to be the Governor of Buenos Ayres, he being reëlected for three years. The formality of an election by the Legislature is yet to be had, but the result is regarded as certain. *La Tribuna*, one of the chief dailies here, has submitted to its defeat in a most handsome manner, conceding the seat, by right, to the man it opposed, and promising to support him heartily. This is not the usual mode here. If an opposed candidate is successful, his enemies usually oppose his Administration, and depose him if they can.

THE WAR.

LOPEZ is still in his retreat among the spurs of the Cordilleras, where his few veterans are preparing to hazard their all. He is said to have taken there about twenty guns and to have made about as many more, and he gathers forage, sweeps in horses, and brings in old men and boys. His men are employed as spies and scouts so as to swarm over the country. There is no movement of the allies that he does not know of at once.

Since Dec. 27 pursuit of LOPEZ has been talked of, but not yet undertaken. About the middle of April nearly all the troops in Asuncion moved out in three divergent bands, but they have not gone far enough to endanger either themselves or LOPEZ. The only thing looking like activity was the surprise of a regiment of Brazilian cavalry. They were encamped at Ipequey Bridge, which is being repaired, and were going out one day to pasture their horses when they were surprised by a body of Paraguayans, who dashed down on them and carried off their horses. The sorry cavalry men, on foot, were then attacked, and nearly all were killed or captured.

The war is now on ground that allows of the strategy of the native wild Paraguayan, where, with natural defences and with native modes, as opposed to the Brazilian, one man counts for three. LOPEZ lost greatly by not retiring long ago from the river coast and waiting among the swamps for those who wanted him to come and take him.

MINISTER M'MAHON.

The United States Minister, MCMAHON, is still in the camp of LOPEZ, if on the earth at all, which some almost doubt, as he has not allowed himself to be heard from since he first entered the tents of the Dictator President. He certainly can be called an "itinerant Minister." If he sends dispatches they are intercepted; or, if he has accepted the guardianship of LOPEZ' children, he may be taking care of the family while their father is taking care of the country.

The fate of American Ministers in this country proves one thing, namely, that if the Minister undertakes to show a way out of trouble to any of the belligerent little Republics of South America, they all unite in putting him down. If he is content to see the experiment of free government going on, and charging to its citizens the expenses of the undertaking, be they great or small, he can be an honored spectator. A clock of a certain kind must have just so much swing to its pendulum, and it is folly to shorten the swing without altering the other works. In respect of these Governments time only will do that.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

The important telegraph contract of which I wrote you last month, that will bind four Provinces together, and the new wharf enterprise here, will throw on the market a new supply of bonds; but they are for the arts of peace, and will repay in hard cash every cent expended. These countries will all be happy as soon as their bonds represent internal improvements. This reform M. SARMIENTO is trying to bring about.

The Argentine Government has paid, unasked, another installment of $500,000 gold to Brazil on the loan effected at the beginning of the war. These two prompt and unsolicited payments of half a million each time have greatly raised the value of national bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Admiral DAVIS, of the United States Squadron here, has taken leave of his friends in this city, as his term for this station is now closing.

The floods continue on all the rivers of this country, and the inundations have cost millions of dollars in property.

Beautiful Woman.

If you would be beautiful, use HAGAN'S Magnolia Balm.

It gives a pure. blooming complexion, and restores youthful beauty.

Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect.

It removes redness, blotches and pimples, cures tan, sunburn and freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty.

The Magnolia Balm makes the skin smooth and pearly, the eye bright and clear, the cheek glow with the bloom of youth, and imparts a fresh, plump appearance to the countenance. No lady need complain of her complexion when 75 cents will purchase this delightful article. Sold at No. 21 Park-row, New-York. Dress your hair with LYON'S Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.
Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

MILHAU'S COD LIVER OIL, GOLDEN BRAND—Unsurpassed by any yet produced. Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphite of Lime, a great improvement. J. MILHAU'S SONS, 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Housekeepers who desire pure white linen and cotton have only to use PYLE'S O. K. Soap. Sold by grocers generally.—*Advertisement.*

Trade Mark
for Sterling. for Silver. for Electro-Plate.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Providence, R. I.
STERLING SILVER WARE,
and
NICKEL SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

A Very Extensive and Complete Assortment, embracing all of the newest and most desirable patterns of the Gorham Ware, in sterling silver and electro-plate, at STARR & MARCUS', No. 22 John-st., UP-STAIRS.

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhea, &c., cured by the Revalenta Food. Tins, 1 lb., $1 25. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William-st., N. Y.; all grocers.

The Earth-Closet Company, Hartford, Conn.; salesroom in New-York, No. 597 Broadway.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers,

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Saratoga "A" Spring Water.

Tonic, cathartic and refrigerant.

Best remedy for headache, constipation, indigestion, and an antidote against the bad effects of heat.

Wholesale and retail at JOHN F. HENRY'S Family Medicine Depot, No. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

FLAGG—JEWETT.—On Tuesday, June 15, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Professor Austin Flint, M. D., No. 50 East 34th-st., by Rev. Chauncey Giles, GEORGE A. FLAGG, Esq., of Millbury, Mass., to FANNY WILLIAMS JEWETT, youngest daughter of Charles A. and Susan W. Jewett. No cards.

POND—TURNER.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 15, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Francis E. Lawrence, CHARLES F. POND, of this City, to Miss RACHEL T., daughter of the late Dr. J. McLeod Turner, of Savannah.

ROBINSON—DE LAMATER.—On Monday, June 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. M. Pullman, GEORGE H. ROBINSON to SARAH, daughter of Cornelius H. De Lamater, all of this City.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—On Tuesday morning, June 15, GEORGE E. BALDWIN, aged 57 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 499 5th-av., on Friday morning, June 18, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

BEACH.—On Monday evening, June 14, ELIZABETH A., wife of Edward P. Beach, and daughter of the late O. B. Blachly.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother, James Colles, Jr., No. 34 West 30th-st., on Thursday morning, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock.

BURNS.—On Tuesday, June 15, after a lingering illness, ELIZA ELLEN BURNS, of the County of Cork, Ireland, in the 48th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 8 West 13th-st., on Thursday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

CARR.—At Yorkville, on Tuesday, June 15, THOMAS N. CARR, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 216 East 84th-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CONSTANTINE.—At Harlem, on Sunday, June 13, after a short illness, SARAH CONSTANTINE, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, 3d-av., corner of 105th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

CARNLEY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, June 13, ROBERT CARNLEY, aged 73 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 12 East 10th-st., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

COCK.—On Monday, June 14, in the 87th year of his age, THOMAS COCK, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the American Bible Society, and of the medical profession of this City, are invited to attend his funeral from the Friends' Meeting-house, East 20th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, the 16th inst., without further notice.

DIXON.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, June 15, JOSEPH DIXON, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Van Vorst-square, corner of York and Barrow sts., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

EVANS.—On Sunday evening, June 13, BELLE, youngest daughter of George W. and Emily Evans, aged 5 years, 11 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 323 (new number) East 19th-st., on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

HOFFMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, June 14, 1869, JOHN D. HOFFMAN, aged 54 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his niece, Mrs. J. Denscher, No. 62 High-st., on Sunday, 20th, at 3 o'clock.

MACPHERSON.—In this City, on Sunday, June 13, ALEXANDER MACPHERSON, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Metropolitan Lodge No. 33, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, June 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st., without further invitation.

MCDOUGALL.—On Monday, June 14, REBECCA, widow of Henry McDougall, County Denegall, Ireland, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

RHINELANDER.—On Monday, June 14, BERNARD RHINELANDER, son of the late Bernard Rhinelander.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, at Calvary Church.

SEYMOUR.—On Sunday, June 13, JANE R., wife of William Seymour, Jr., and daughter of the late John B. Schmelzel.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 36 West 29th-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

SHOTWELL.—At Westbury, on Second Day morning, the 14th inst., JOSEPH F. SHOTWELL.

Funeral to take place on Fourth Day, the 16th inst., at Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, at 3 o'clock. Trains leave James-slip at 10½ o'clock.

TOMPKINS.—On Monday morning, June 14, HETTY B., daughter of Eliza and of Morris Tompkins, deceased.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. M. J. Drummond, No. 152 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WARD.—At his residence at Belleville, N. J., on Monday, June 14, 1869, Dr. SAMUEL L. WARD, aged 78 years.

His funeral will be attended from the Reformed Church at Belleville on Thursday, June 17, at 11 A. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend at the Church without further invitation. Interment at Bloomfield.

WARD.—On Tuesday, June 15, DANIEL WARD, in the 74th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILSON.—On Sunday, June 13, EMILY FRANCES, wife of Henry S. Wilson, in the 29th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 25 West 35th-st., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

CYRUS LODGE NO. 208, F. AND A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication this day, at 12 o'clock, corner 18th-st. and 8th-av., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased Brother, W. L. ROBINSON. By order.

J. T. FARRINGTON, M.

A. J. BURTON, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mail for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, June 16, will close at this office at 9 A. M., and at the stations as follows: A and B, 8:35; C and O, 8:40; D and E, 8:25; F and G, 8:05 A. M.
P. H. JONES, P. M.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A GREAT STORY.
A GREAT STORY.
A GREAT STORY.
A GREAT STORY.
A GREAT STORY.
A GREAT STORY.

We have an announcement to make which, we venture to predict, will greatly gratify our readers. Mrs. HARRIET LEWIS, whose stories have heretofore been all published first in London, has been engaged to write exclusively for the LEDGER, so that hereafter her stories will be published only in the LEDGER. In this week's LEDGER we commence the publication of the first story which she has written for us. It is entitled "THE DOUBLE LIFE; OR, THE HAMPTON MYSTERY;" and, as evidence of the high opinion which we entertain of it, we hereby pledge ourselves to give any reader of the LEDGER who will conscientiously say, after perusing it, that it is not a good story, a ride behind *Dexter*. Remember, the first part of it is published in this week's LEDGER, which is now ready and for sale at all the book stores and news depots. It is entitled

THE DOUBLE LIFE;
THE DOUBLE LIFE;
THE DOUBLE LIFE;
THE DOUBLE LIFE;
THE DOUBLE LIFE;
THE DOUBLE LIFE;
OR,
THE HAMPTON MYSTERY!
THE HAMPTON MYSTERY!
THE HAMPTON MYSTERY!
THE HAMPTON MYSTERY!
THE HAMPTON MYSTERY!
THE HAMPTON MYSTERY!
BY
MRS. HARRIET LEWIS,
MRS. HARRIET LEWIS,
MRS. HARRIET LEWIS,
MRS. HARRIET LEWIS,
MRS. HARRIET LEWIS,
MRS. HARRIET LEWIS,

Author of "Reginald's Fortune," "The Rival Cousins," "A Life at Stake," "The House of Secrets," &c., &c., &c.

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JUST PUBLISHED:
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MESSRS. BAKER, VOORHIS & CO. announce that this work, so long in preparation, is now published. They call attention to its peculiar features, in the confident expectation that it will meet a want long and urgently felt.

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It has been compiled by Messrs. BENJAMIN VAUGHAN ABBOTT and AUSTIN ABBOTT, so favorably known to the profession by their previous Digests, &c., that the publishers need add nothing in testimony to the care and faithfulness with which this work has been executed.

The work embraces all branches of the law of corporations. Under the titles of the various specific corporations, such as Banks, Insurance, Manufacturing and Mining Companies, Municipal Corporations, Railroad Companies, Religious Corporations, Savings Banks, Telegraph and Turnpike Companies, &c., the law more particularly applicable to them each is presented.

Municipal Corporations, the leading kinds of companies organized for business purposes, and the religious and benevolent societies, have their places, respectively, in the volume. And those general subjects which affect all the different corporations, such as Charters, Powers, Agents, Officers, Seal, are distinctively treated.

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Not only is this volume adapted to be of special service to members of the legal profession, but the publishers confidently believe it will be everywhere welcomed as a reliable work of reference for Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurers and Directors of Corporations; and it will prove to be a needful aid in the board room, as well as an adviser at the desk of the cashier and actuary.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday opened with a heavy storm, and in the morning the sky looked as though the whole day would be unpleasant; but toward noon the clouds showed signs of breaking away, after a while the sun commenced to assert its supremacy, and the latter part of the day was warm, bright and clear. The heavy weather of the morning, though, was not without its effects. The sale at Rutgers Park was, in consequence of it, not as great a success as it is fair to believe it otherwise would have been. At 11 o'clock, the time the special train started, it was a matter of considerable doubt whether the next half hour would bring sun or more water. For a time the owner and auctioneer hesitated whether to make a start, but at last decided not to disappoint the few who had come, to favor the many who had not, and accordingly, at the appointed time, the special train moved off, having on board perhaps a hundred guests. At Newark the party left the cars and went on board a barge, which was in waiting for them. Half an hour's delightful sail up the beautiful Passaic River brought them to the property to be sold. Here, under the shade of some fine old trees, a fine lunch was served, abundant and good; another half hour was expended in discussing its merits, after which the sale commenced. The venerable auctioneer was, as usual, in fine spirits, full of vigor and anxious to begin. Like an old war horse, he smelleth the battle from afar, and is never so happy as when, surrounded by an intelligent and appreciable audience, he is receiving prompt bids, cracking dry jokes and making quick sales, satisfactory alike to the buyer and the seller. He read the terms of sale, which are extremely favorable—75 per cent. allowed to remain on mortgage for a term of years and special inducements offered to those who intend improving immediately—and put up the first lots. The bidding was not as good as was expected; the unfavorable influences of the disagreeable murky morning were plainly visible; many persons, who it is known intended attending, were missing, and, after some twenty odd lots had been sold, it was thought advisable to adjourn the sale and wait for a clear day and a larger crowd. This was accordingly done, and the sale of the balance of the lots was postponed until Tuesday, 29th inst., when another chance will be offered to outsiders to purchase in this beautiful section. The property is all it has been described, and more. This sale was, and the next one will be, absolute. No bidding will be permitted on account of the Association. Dr. J. W. ELLIOTT, who owns a large part of the most beautiful portion of the Park, an energetic, intelligent and courteous gentleman, is evidently the live man of the Association; to his efforts the perfect arrangements of yesterday are mainly due, and his best lots were the ones first offered to try the market. Next time some other member should start the sale. It is scarcely fair to make any one man do almost all the work, become responsible for some pretty large payments, and then be the first to sacrifice his lots, if the market happens to be unfavorable.

At Clarenceville, L. I., Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER had quite a successful sale. The lots were of a different character, and attracted quite a large crowd; about 250 persons were present—men, women, and children. Quite a number accepted the invitation just as it was given, brought their wives and families with them, fed themselves and their wives on sandwiches, lager, pickles, &c., &c., their little ones on strawberries and cream and lemonade, put in for a good day generally, and had a regular old-fashioned picnic. The bidding was good, all hands were in excellent humor, and the lots were all sold at prices ranging from $50 to $80 each.

The sale at Avenel was not attempted, but was adjourned indefinitely. Due notice of the time of the next sale will be given in our advertising columns.

To-day three important sales will be made.

Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. commence their second great annual sale of the Rutherford Park lots. The property has already been fully described in this column. Of easy access to New-York, convenient to several railroads, and surrounded by improvements, it is very desirable. A special train will leave the foot of Chambers-street at 11 o'clock. Free tickets, maps and full particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 77 Cedar-street.

At Plainfield, N. J., Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER have a large and interesting sale. Maps, free tickets and full information may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 26 Pine-street. A fine lunch will be served before the sale.

At West End, City of Bergen, N. J., Messrs. ALDRIDGE & WOOD have an extensive sale. Previous to it a lunch will be served at the St. James Hotel. Maps, free tickets and particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, Hudson City, near the Court-house; LEWIS E. WOOD'S, No. 69 Montgomery-street, Jersey City; W. A. COLLINS', No. 38 Pine-street, New-York, or at St. James Hotel, on the premises.

To-morrow at Sing Sing, N. Y., Messrs. MALLORY & BLACKWELL have a large sale of very elegant lots. The whole country in this neighborhood is very beautiful, and these lots are in one of its finest portions. The views are superb, the North River flows within easy reach and full sight of them, and the beautiful Hudson, with its famous landscapes, mountain ranges and clear bright surface, lie stretched out before the eye, until they are lost in the distance. The land has an easy pleasant grade, and is just sufficiently rising to render it impossible for any one house to obstruct the views of another. The locality is remarkably healthful and the neighborhood of the best character. At the last sale ground was purchased for a new Methodist Church, which will soon be erected. This will of course enhance the value of property in its vicinity. The lots are of good size, 50x150 each. The sale is absolute, and no bidding will be permitted on account of the owners. The terms, too, are quite liberal—70 per cent. can remain on mortgage. The steamer *Antelope*, a brisk, handsome North River steamboat, will leave the foot of Harrison-street at 8 o'clock A. M. and the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, at 8:15 on the day of sale, to convey persons to the sale. It will be a very pleasant excursion, and parties attending will have the advantage of seeing the property to be sold from the river as well as from the land. It is safe to predict a large attendance, and as arrangements will be made for the comfort and convenience of the ladies, it is believed many will accompany their fathers, husbands and brothers, and give them the benefit of their advice while the sale is going on. Refreshments will be served on the premises. Free tickets, maps and particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 55 Liberty-street.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Building and lot corner of Lexington-av. and 53d-st., lot 25.5x90; Mr. Sedgwick	$6,000

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4 lots on Chestnut-st. and Washington-av., Nos. 158 to 161, each	$72 50
3 lots on Chestnut-st., adjoining above, Nos. 155 to 157, each	80 00
1 lot on Chestnut-st., adjoining above, No. 176	72 50
4 lots on Chestnut-st., adjoining above, Nos. 177 to 180, each	67 50
12 lots on Chestnut-st., adjoining above, Nos. 181 to 192, each	62 50
4 lots on Washington-av., Nos. 150 to 153, each	62 50
4 lots on Sycamore-place, Nos. 162 to 165, each	70 00
4 lots on Sycamore-place, adjoining above, Nos. 166 to 169, each	65 00
6 lots on Sycamore-place, adjoining above, Nos. 170 to 175, each	60 00
12 lots on Washington-av. and Sycamore-place, Nos. 135 to 136, 129 to 132, 137 to 138, 145 to 146, each	60 00
2 lots on Sycamore-place, Nos. 147 to 148, each	57 50
8 lots on Willow-place, Nos. 139 to 146, each	57 50
4 lots on Sycamore-place, Nos. 149 to 152, each	50 00
2 lots on Sycamore-place, Nos. 153 to 154, each	50 00
4 lots on Willow-place, near above, Nos. 141 to 144, each	60 00
4 lots on Washington-av., Willow-place, Nos. 115 to 118, each	70 00
8 lots on Washington-av., Elm-place, Nos. 111 to 114, each	60 00
4 lots on Willow-place, Nos. 119 to 122, each	60 00
4 lots on Washington-av., Nos. 46 to 49, each	60 00
4 lots on Washington-av., Nos. 42 to 45, each	60 00
4 lots on Washington-av., Nos. 38 to 41, each	60 00
4 lots on Washington-av., Nos. 34 to 37, each	57 50
4 lots on Washington-av., Nos. 30 to 33, each	65 00
6 lots on Washington-av. and Elm-place, Nos. 105 to 110, each	62 50
4 lots on Washington-av. and Elm-place, Nos. 26 to 29, each	62 50
4 lots on Washington-av. and Elm-place, Nos. 22 to 25, each	65 00
4 lots on Washington-av. and Elm-place, Nos. 18 to 24, each	60 00
3 lots on Washington-av. and Elm-place, Nos. 13 to 17, each	60 00
4 lots on Washington-av. and Elm-place, Nos. 90 to 93, each	62 50
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4 lots corner Washington-av. and Elliott-av., 50x182, each	$325
3 lots adjoining, 50x150, each	250
3 lots corner Belle-av. and Rutger-st., 50x150, each	200
3 lots on Rutger-st. adjoining above, 50x150, each	175
4 lots on Clarence-st., 50x150, each	195
4 lots adjoining, 50x150, each	175
2 lots adjoining, 50x150, each	155

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

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2 lots on New-st., running through to Orchard-st., each 25x100, each	$850
2 lots near above on same street, same size, each	800
1 lot on New-st., opposite above, 25x75	225
1 lot adjoining, same size	300
1 lot adjoining, same size	285
1 lot adjoining, same size	270
1 lot adjoining, same size	225
1 lot adjoining, same size	235
1 lot 150 ft. from above, same street, same size	305
1 lot adjoining, same size	295
1 lot adjoining, same size	325
1 lot adjoining, same size	320

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Chrystie-st., No. 19, 25x100	
Bowery, No. 39, 25x160	11,000
Chrystie-st., No. 19, 25x100	
Broome-st., No. 495, 21x82.6	21,000
Cherry-st., No. 172, 25x91.1x25x94	11,000
Greenwich-av., w. s., 26.2 ft. s. of 10th-st., 25x86.3 x25.6x81.8	14,000
Greenwich-av., w. s., 51.2 ft. s. of 10th-st., 25x90.6 x25x86.3	10,025
Stanton-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Ridge-st., 20x67	10,000
34th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 10th-av., 36x98.9x28.7x 98.9	40,000
43d-st., n. s., 320 ft. w. of 8th-av., 30x100.5	14,000
44th-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x68.9⅞	nom.
53d-st., s. s., 231.3 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x100.5	15,250
74th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2	nom.
71st-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.5	—
118th-st., s. s., 241 ft. w. of 5th-av., 44x100.11	24,500
116th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	3,400
119th-st., s. s., 373 ft. e. of Avenue A, 150x½ block	9,000
119th-st., s. s., 423 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x½ block	nom.
1st-av., e. s., 22.2 ft. s. of 1st-st., 22.2x83.2x10.6x8.9 x81.8	14,100
2d-av., n. e. corner of 42d-st., 20.5x80.6	26,500
6th-av., n. e. corner of 50th-st., 100.5x107.8x100.5x 110.4¼	50,000
8th-av., e. s., 44.11 ft. n. of Bleecker-st., 22.6x40	25,000

Leases Recorded

Broadway, No. 877, 10 years, per annum—$13,000 for the first 5 years, and for the last 5 years	13,250
Crosby-st., No. 11, 5 years, per annum	700
19th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x93.8, 6 years, per annum	1,000
47th-st., West, No. 117, 3 years, per annum	3,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Cook and White sts., n. e. corner, 200x125x100x25 x100x100	$2,085
Dean and Bond sts., n. e. corner, 21.2x100	8,000
Dupont-st., n. s., 61.8 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 16.8x 100	4,500
Herkimer-st. and Stone-av., s. e. corner, 25x100	850
Herkimer-st. and Utica-av., n. w. corner, 70x120	500
Fulton-av., s. s., 65 ft. w. of Utica-av., 75x20x5x 40x80x60	
Fulton-av., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Utica-av., 25x100	
Johnson-st. and Union-av., s. e. corner, 25x75	2,300
Rock and Bogert sts., n. e. corner, 125x100	1,250
River-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 50x100	750
Rock-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Bogert-st., 75x100	690
Schenck-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 22.6x25 x21.5x25	200
Varet-st., s. s., 97.10 ft. w. of Bogert-st., 225x100	2,250
Water-st., n. s., 44.1 ft. w. of Washington-st., 3x 81.3	525
4th-st., s. s., 132.1 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x5.5x24.1x 16.7	100
Bedford-av., e. s., 337.9 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	9,000
Butler-av., w. s., 250 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 50x100	975
Fulton-av., n. s., 173.4 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 24.6x81.8	500
Lafayette-av., s. s., 110 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 18x100, q. c.	nom.
Morgan-av. and Rock-st., s. w. corner, 60.9x125x 77.4x125.10	1,075
Myrtle-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Walworth-st., 20x 111.6	3,000
Wythe-av., w. s., 37 ft. n. of Keap-st., 18.6x62	7,250
Wythe-av., w. s., 55.6 ft. n. of Keap-st., 18.6x62	7,250
7th-av. and 45th-st., northerly corner, 100x100.2	800
Lots Nos. 409, 410, W. Devoe's map	2,000
Lots Nos. 289, 290, 148, 149, 410, 409, W. Devoe's map	3,560
Lots Nos. 58, 59, W. Howard's heirs' map	800
Lots Nos. 246, 247, W. Hunter, Jr.'s survey	8,000
Lots Nos. 246, 247, W. Hunter, Jr.'s survey	9,500
Lots Nos. 161, 162, 163, S. J. Stewart's map	600
Lots Nos. 120, 82, J. A. Willink's map	2,000
Lot No. 208, J. A. Willink's map	5,400
Lot No. 20, 146 to 149 inches, J. A. Willink's map	6,950
Lot No. 49, J. A. Willink's map	1,450
Lots Nos. 7 to 11 and H, J. A. Willink's map	900
Lots Nos. 181, 182, J. A. Willink's map	1,700
Lot No. 19, J. A. Willink's map	1,050
Lot No. 219, J. A. Willink's map	1,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

College Point.

Park-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of High-st., 50x100	$410

Hempstead.

Hempstead and Jamaica road, n. s., adjoining Vandergraw's, 12⅛ acres	$6,000
Hempstead and Jamaica road, n. s., adjoining Plyer's, 11 acres, Bagley's	1,500
Fulton-st., s. s., 559.6 ft. w. of Belle-st., 464x275	500

Jamaica.

Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank road, s. s., four lots, Van Wyck's map	$1,200
Rockaway road, w. s., adjoining McKeon's, 50x229	400

Long Island City.

East 4th-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of East-av., lots 2 and block No. 10, A	$1,500
East 6th-st. and Central-av., n. e. corner, h. and l., 72x75	3,900

Maspeth.

Lots Nos. 132, 133, Van Mater's property, 50x100	$210

Newtown.

Summit-av., n. s., 475 ft. e. of Chicago-av., 25x100	$125
Summit and Chicago avs., s. w. corner, 100x100	$2,800
Summit and Chicago avs., n. e. corner, 100x100	
Chicago-av. and Suydam-place, n. e. corner, 100x200	

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bank-st., n. s., 133 ft. from Washington-st., 25x54	$2,700
Boyd and Kinney sts., s. w. corner, 75 ft. front	1,400
Boyd-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 25x100	450
Boyd-st., w. s., indefinite, 25x110	660
Newark to Bloomfield Turnpike, w. s., 11 65-100 acres	24,000

Belleville.

Union-av., e. s., 110 ft. n. of John-st., 60x151	$480

Bloomfield.

Dodd-st., n. s., 182 ft. from Newark and Pompton road, 1 11-100 acres	$1,500

Montclair.

Mountain-av., indefinite locality, 10 acres	$10,000

Jersey City.

Monmouth-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of South 2d-st., 25x98	$2,425
North 1st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Prospect-st., 100x 100	1,400

Hudson City.

Charles-st., s. s., between Summit-av. and Union-place	$720
Lot No. 28, block No. 6, adjoining Reservoir, 25x 100	550
Lots Nos. 23 to 28, map of 68 lots at Hudson City, each 25x100	5,000
Lot No. 31, West Hoboken Land Association, No. 2	400

Hoboken.

Grand-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of 7th-st., 83x50	$625
Lot No. 9, block No. 93, Coster's estate; Lots Nos. 21, 22, block No. 75, Coster's estate; each 25x100	1,300

Bergen.

Lot No. 6, block No. 14, new map of Claremont, 25x100	$550
Lots Nos. 14, 15, 16, block No. 11, and parts lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, block No. 10, Jersey City and Bergen map	3,000

Harrison.

Lots Nos. 1 to 7 and 12 to 16 and 21 to 24, inclusive, blocks Nos. 1 and 89 to 92, blocks Nos. 4 and 133 to 136, block No. 6, inclusive, Kingsland Manor	$3,250

Greenville.

Plot near Canal, part J. F. Jacks' estate, 99.9x 108.3	$350

North Bergen.

3d-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Meyers-av., 50x100	$200

Union.

Lots Nos. 409, 410, block No. 27, Weehawken Land and Ferry Association, 50x100	$350
Phœbe S. Van Nostrand's, adjoining Weehawken Land and Ferry Association, 108x100	600
Herman-av., n. s., 154 ft. e. of Bull's Ferry road, lots Nos. 146, 147, 153	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BLEECKER-ST.—FOR SALE, NEAR West 10th-st., a very desirable store and dwelling, with immediate possession if desired. For price, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES SHOULD BE BOUGHT now, as the Fall demand will enhance prices; we have for sale desirable dwellings from $10,000 to $100,000 at reduced valuation. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN CUMBERLAND-ST., OPPOsite Washington Park, Brooklyn, a first-class location, two five-story brown-stone houses; all modern improvements. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—BEAUtifully situated between South and Westport, and within three minutes' walk of depot; has an extensive view of the Sound, and a fine beach for bathing; the house, newly painted, has eight rooms, and, being furnished, is ready for immediate occupation. Apply to ROBERT G. L. DE PEYSTER, on premises, or to JAMES F. DE PEYSTER, Savings Bank, Bleecker-st., or to B. H. FIELD, No. 127 Water-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, two very superior four-story, first-class brown-stone houses on the north side of 54th-st., 122 feet west of Madison-av.; house 22x55; price $40,000 each. Also, six on the north side of 49th-st. 175 feet west of 6th-av., 21x56, same as the above; price $35,000 each. For further particulars inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND COMPLETE seaside residence, in perfect order, near New-Bedford, Mass., at a great bargain. Apply to E. W. DEAN, No. 84 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF THE FINEST building lots on Orange Mountain, near Llewellyn Park, for sale low to close an estate. Apply to DAVID E. GREEN, No. 122 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.

CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at COMMUNIPAW, BERGEN POINT, ELIZABETH, FANWOOD, PLAINFIELD, DUNELLEN, ROSELLE, BLOOMSBURY, &c., COUNTRY PLACES FROM ONE TO TWENTY ACRES. BUILDING SITES.

Land in blocks, by the acre, houses and lots, and lots in large or small quantities, suitable for persons of moderate means, with quick and easy access to the City. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. We especially call attention to the new town of Dunellen, located two and a half miles west of Plainfield. It is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of location. The soil is a sandy loam, very dry, yet rich and productive.

For further information apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st.

A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A sweet place in the heart of Bergen County, New-Jersey, about two acres neatly laid out; stable, four stalls; house 36x40, twelve rooms; plenty of fruit; 15 minutes' drive from depot; time from City to house, 1¼ hours. Would trade for house above 23d-st., between 4th and 7th avs., worth about $25,000. My place worth $13,000; would pay cash for difference. Address L., Box No. 459 Post Office.

FOR SALE—ON HELL GATE NECK, TWO miles from the village of Astoria, L. I., the country seat and farm of the late Peter Luyster, containing 36 acres of first quality land. The house is roomy and conveniently arranged, built by days' work, and is in excellent repair, as are also the outbuildings. This is one of the finest locations in Queens County, commanding an unobstructed view of portions of the East River, Flushing and Bowery Bays, and Long Island Sound. No description within the limits of this advertisement can convey a correct impression of the extent, variety and beauty of the scenery in this locality. The neighborhood is unexceptionable, the surroundings healthful and pleasant. Gentlemen contemplating an investment in country property are requested to examine this place. Apply to E. A. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, No. 11 Pine-st.

RED RIVER PLANTATION FOR SALE—Known as the "Red Chute Plantation," eight miles above Shreveport, La.; 1,804 acres, of which 600 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; will yield an average of 6,000 bushels corn and 450 bales cotton, (classing New-Orleans Middling;) fencing, gin-house, dwelling and cabins all in good repair; now occupied by the tenants (freedmen) and the manager. This place is now offered for $60,000—has been sold for $135,000, which was its intrinsic value. The entire place is of the best Red River lands, and can be cleared at an expense of about $7 per acre. Statistics show that there are larger crops raised in that section of the country than any other portion of the South. For further particulars call upon or address RODDY, BELL & CO., No. 85 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GRAIN DAIRY or stock farm of 250 acres, desirably located near depot in Dutchess County; large modern buildings; land under high cultivation; well fenced; everything in complete order, and one of the best farms in the county. S. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$8,500—**FARM AND COUNTRY** SEAT.—Forty acres, new house, barn, fruit, and handsome place; near depot and salt water; farms all sizes. WELLING, No. 12 Chambers-st., and S. LEWIS, Northport, L. I.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., choice building plots close to the depot for sale by the Mount Rutherford Company, at private sale only. Apply at the office on the premises, or to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS', WEST POINT, a large furnished house and country place, with horses and carriages, if desired; large vegetable and fruit garden; everything ready for immediate possession. Apply to ALFRED PELL, Jr., No. 45 William-st.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET, FURNISHED, a first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop full-sized house, in perfect order and elegantly furnished; located on 5th-av. and Murray Hill; rent $600 per month to a small private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A VERY ELEgant country-seat, located on Long Island Sound, near Milford, Conn.; two and a half hours ride from New-York; large mansion grounds and outbuildings. Rent $1,500 for the season. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house on 2d-av., two doors from 18th-st.; terms very low; possession immediately. Apply at No. 315 2d-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the desirable four-story house No. 38 University-place, near 10th-st.; a first-class business location. Apply to A. M. DAVIDSON, on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—SECOND STORY OF FIRE-PROOF Building No. 42 Duane-st. Inquire in office below, on the premises.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers.

60 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS
AT WEST END, CITY OF BERGEN, N. J.,
AT AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1869,
at 2½ o'clock, on the premises.

Only eight minutes by New-Jersey Railroad from Jersey City Ferry, (Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.,) twenty-six trains daily; also, three lines of horse cars running every fifteen minutes from Jersey City Ferry, Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.; Hoboken Ferry, Barclay and Christopher sts., to Hudson City, Five Corners; and Pavonia Ferry, Chambers and 23d sts., running within two blocks of this property.

These lots are most beautifully located, and the surroundings all first-class. Magnificent hotel just completed; all modern improvements; accommodations for 250 guests. Gas, water and sewers in the main streets. The property is laid out and intended for private residences, and to be free from nuisances. For perfect healthfulness and easy accessibility surpasses any point in the vicinity of New-York. From any part of the City below Canal-st., it can be reached in less time than even Madison-square, and conveyances much more comfortable. Persons engaged in the lower part of the City can remain at their offices till 6 P. M., and at 6½ P. M. be seated at their dinner.

FREE RIDES ON THE DAY OF SALE.

Parties taking the 12 M. train, foot of Cortlandt-st., will be furnished with FREE LUNCH AT THE ST. JAMES HOTEL, at 12:30 P. M., and have time to look the property over before the hour of sale. Those taking the 2 P. M. train will arrive in time for the sale.

For further particulars, free tickets and maps of property, apply to ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers, Hudson City, near Court-house; LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; W. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, or St. James Hotel, on the premises.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BUSINESS WITH PLEASURE!
DELIGHTFUL FREE EXCURSION
OVER
SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD TO ISLIP.
THE TRIP OF THE YEAR.
JOHNSON & MILLER
will positively sell at auction, without limit or reservation, on the premises, at
WEST ISLIP, L. I.,
at 12 o'clock M., on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1869.
120 SPLENDID VILLA PLOTS
fronting the
GREAT SOUTH BAY, ISLIP,
and adjoining the magnificent residences of Bradish Johnson, Shepherd Knapp and the late Thomas Garner.

Islip is one of the most fashionable watering-places in the vicinity of New-York, and this is the most desirable property in the township. Bathing, shooting, fishing and boating cannot be surpassed; bass and blue fish, with rod and reel, are caught directly on the shore. Clams and other shell fish are found in abundance. The location is proverbial for health.

The sale will take place rain or shine. A free lunch will be ready on the arrival of the cars.

A special train, chartered for the occasion, will leave foot of South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 9¾ A. M., Bushwick-av. Station 10 minutes later. Those who start from New-York will cross Division-av. or Roosevelt-st. Ferries to Williamsburg by 9:25 o'clock, and take steam cars at foot of South 8th-st.

Free excursion passes will be issued to all respectable persons, except boys, by the auctioneers, at their offices, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., AUCtioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, June 17, at 1 P. M., on the premises, important sale of 250 villa plots,
(By order of De Witt Clinton Jones, Esq.,)
AT NEW-PROVIDENCE STATION,
on the Morris and Essex Railroad, about one hour from New-York and one mile from Summit. These lots are situated in the most attractive region of New-Jersey, among fine improvements, and immediately at the station; the views are unsurpassed, embracing the lovely Passaic Valley, the Orange Mountains, and the vicinity of Summit. The neighborhood is unexceptionable, being within a short distance of several large towns.

There will also be offered a desirable
MODERN RESIDENCE, recently completed,
AND AN ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE.

Special train from the foot of Barclay-st., at 11 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.

For railroad passes, maps, and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HOMES ON STATEN ISLAND, THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
on the premises, at 12½ P. M.,
TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1869,
a portion of the estate known as
HAMILTON PARK,
AT
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
SEVERAL FINE MODERN BRICK HOUSES,
with lots adjoining, will also be offered for sale.

For pamphlets containing plans and description apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

The above property is offered in villa plots, 50x200 feet, and is unsurpassed in desirability of location and convenience to business centres by any yet presented to the public.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.
TUESDAY, June 22,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, 300 PLOTS OF LAND, CONTAINING 1,800 CITY LOTS, AT OLOFF PARK, PART OF THE VAN CORTLANDT ESTATE.

This land has been in the Van Cortlandt family above 200 years, and embraces some of the most beautiful land in Westchester County. The elevated portions, constituting the larger part of the Park, are extremely picturesque, affording extensive views of the surrounding country, and adjacent parts of the City of New-York. Much of this elevated portion is beautifully wooded, and has fine streams of clear water, fed by springs and suitable for trout ponds. The property adjoins Jerome Park, and furnishes admirable situations for pleasant residences adjacent to that fashionable resort. A person will be on the ground every day from this time to the day of sale to show the property to visitors.

The plots, containing from one to thirty city lots, 2,500 feet each, will be sold by the lot, without reserve.

Ten per cent. and auction fees to be paid at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., on the day of sale; sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for one, three or five years, at seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly; balance, thirty per cent., to be paid Thursday, 22d of July, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., when deeds and possession will be given.

For full particulars and book maps, inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

LITTLE NECK BAY.

AT DOUGLASTON, L. I.

500 beautiful villa plots, a large house, barn, icehouse, carriage-house and 7 acres of land, including fruit garden, also 9 small cottages, will be sold at auction on the premises SATURDAY, June 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. Terms liberal. Special train will leave Hunter's Point at 10½ A. M., James'-slip and 34th-st. at 10 A. M. An Indian clam bake will be served up on arrival of special train.

This property offers many advantages, which make it a very desirable place for gentlemen doing business in New-York to seek suburban homes. The location is very healthy, select and retired. It all lies within seven minutes' walk of depot, 12 miles from New-York by Flushing and North Shore Railroad, which is being made one of the best railroads in the country. Superior advantages are afforded for boating, fishing and salt-water bathing. The beautiful and romantic country on the north shore of Long Island has not been offered in market to any extent, on account of lack of railroad communication. The North Shore Railroad has been completed to Great Neck, and is now running to accommodate persons doing business in New-York. As there has been but little movement in real estate in this section for want of railroad communication, prices have not reached the high figures obtained in other localities far less pleasant.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE
AT
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.,
THIS DAY.

Special train at 11 A. M. Other trains, 9:15, 10:12 and 1:45 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Erie Railway.

Maps and free passes at

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.'S,

No. 77 Cedar-st. or at the ferry.

AARON QUINBY, Auctioneer, N. J.

AUCTION SALE OF EIGHT VILLA SITES
ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J.,
BELONGING TO A. P. PILLOT, ESQ.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 23, 1869, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, Orange, N. J., eight elegant building sites of 5 acres each, beautifully located on the Turnpike, Northfield-road, Gregory and Mountain avenues, located between the residences of A. P. Pillot, Mrs. Charles A. Heckscher, and those of General Marcey, Dr. Marcey, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hecker and others. These plots are unexcelled in convenience of location, beauty of prospect and salubrity of climate by any property the same distance from the City, viz., twelve miles.

The property is beautifully wooded with splendid forest trees, well watered with living spring, and commands fine views of the surrounding country; adjoins the village of Orange, with all its advantages; hourly communication to the City of New-York.

Maps and terms at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY VILLA PLOTS
AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
(Known as the Raymond property,)

On WEDNESDAY, June 16, at 1 P. M., on the premises. These lots are well located at the base of the Blue Range of Mountains, fronting on the main road to Scotch Plains, and in the midst of fine residences occupied by New-Yorkers. No suburban town is more favorably known than Plainfield, situated, as it is, about one hour from New-York on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, the most popular road in New-Jersey, and in a most beautiful section of country. It is rapidly filling up with a population of New-York families.

Special train from the foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M., on the day of sale. Lunch on the arrival of the train.

For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

GREENVILLE PROPERTY.
120
VALUABLE LOTS AT
GREENVILLE, N. J., AT AUCTION.

Twenty minutes from Liberty-st., New-York, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and thirty minutes from Wall-st., or the City Hall, New-York.

LEWIS E. WOOD will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, June 17, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, some of the most desirable property ever offered in Hudson County. All the lots are beautifully located on high ground, commanding an extensive view of the Bay and City of New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Long Island, &c. The property to be sold is on and near the Eastern Boulevard of Hudson County, and a short distance from the station of the Central Railroad. Twenty-two trains, daily, each way, between Greenville and New-York, running from Liberty-st., to Greenville in twenty minutes for ten cents, (by Excursion Tickets.) For particulars inquire at the Post Office Building, Greenville, N. J., or of LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; or M. ARMSTRONG, No. 19 Ferry-st., New-York.

RUTHERFORD PARK.
GREAT SECOND DAY'S SALE.
A MAGNIFICENT RIVER FRONT OF 600 FEET.

These are the only river lots that remain unsold on the beautiful Passaic River, and will be sold to the highest bidder in twenty plots of 60 by 275 feet each,
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 17.
SPECIAL TRAIN AT 11 A. M.

These beautiful lots are most delightfully situated, and are in admirable order—$5,000 having recently been laid out in grading and beautifying them. The attention of all who desire a choice location is invited.

Eleven trains each way daily.

Nine miles or forty-five minutes from the City Hall.

Maps and free passes at the office of the AUCTIONEERS, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., NO. 77 CEDAR-ST.

A FREE EXCURSION TO SING SING
AND RETURN,
ON STEAMER ANTELOPE,
To all who wish to see and buy the
BEAUTIFUL PLOTS
OF THE
CLARKE ESTATE,
To be sold on the premises by MALLORY & BLACKWELL, THURSDAY, June 17. Tickets and maps at office of auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, AT 11 O'CLOCK, on the premises of the late William Bush, by order of Executor, 227 acres of land, (Rye,) half mile north of Portchester Depot. Beautiful villa sites.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LESPINASSE

Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

THE CITY OF CASSEL, PRUSSIA, offers great advantages as an abode for foreigners on account of its beautiful situation and the excellence of its schools.

Dr. LINDENKOHL, Professor at the Lyceum, will receive in his house a limited number of young American gentlemen, whose education he will personally superintend.

Special facilities for acquiring modern languages.
For particulars and references apply to
L. LINDENKOHL, No. 118 Duane-st.,
Rev. G. F. MORISON, Baltimore, Md.,
A. LINDENKOHL, U.S. Coast Survey, Washington.

GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE OF PENMANSHIP.—Booth's Building, entrance on 6th av.; private instruction in penmanship, book-keeping and higher mathematics at popular prices, day and evening; separate parlors for ladies; this new college is the coolest and pleasantest establishment in the City.

TUITION AND BOARD REQUIRED for three Misses (Cubans) in a private school in the country, not far from the City; where French is spoken preferred. Address F. A., No. 215 West 13th-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE LIVing in Orange, N. J., want to engage a competent lady or gentleman to give them lessons in French four nights each week. Address, with terms and name, W., Box No. 5,365 New-York Post Office.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS THRO' Amer. School Inst. should apply now. Demand for Autumn is good. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE BARGE HUBERT, NOW lying at foot of Hubert-st., North River, New-York; well suited for a hay and feed barge, or an oyster depot; will be sold cheap for cash. Apply on board to J. J. REID.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS—A 4-4 AND half-size camera, with boxes complete—first-class instruments—for sale on very reasonable terms. Apply at No. 229 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, after 6 P. M.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FINANCIAL

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Twelve thousand dollars per mile, or about two-fifths of the cost of the road.

Principal and interest guaranteed by

THE TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

(A corporation having no debt, with a large surplus fund.)

THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

For sale at 92½ per cent., and accrued interest, by

DREXEL WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.

$1,000,000 GOLD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE

MISSOURI VALLEY R. R.

INTEREST PAYABLE AT THE CITY OF NEW-YORK IN FEBRUARY AND AUGUST. PRICE 92½, AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

This road commences at Kansas City, in the State of Missouri, traverses the fertile and populous valley of the Missouri River *via* Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph, and thence passes through the Valley of the One Hundred and Two River to the Iowa State line. Its whole length is 130 miles, 90 of which are already completed and in active operation, and the balance under contract. It has valuable railroad connections, is already doing a prosperous business, with prospects of an early and large increase.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and safe investment.

More detailed information will be given on application at our office.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	116¾	117	5-20 Coupon, '67	119⅜	119⅝
Coupon, 1881	121	121½	5-20 Coupon, '68	119¼	119½
5-20 Regis., 1862	116½	117	10-40 Regist'd	107¼	107½
5-20 Coupon, '62	122½	122¾	10-40 Coupon	108⅛	108⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	117	117¼	Gold	137⅞	138
5-20 Coupon, '65	118⅛	118¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	106	107
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	119⅜	119⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING-NAMED BONDS,

VIZ.:

Burlington City, Des Moines County, Henry County, Lee County — Iowa.
Montgomery Co'ty, Bath County, Boyle County, Clark County — Ky.
Maysville City, Mason County — Ky.
Ohio County, Wheeling City — Va.
Shelby County, Davidson County — Tenn.
Milwaukee City — Wis.
Alabama and Tenn. R. R. 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage,

AND OTHER UNCURRENT BONDS,

Can sell the same at the highest price by applying to

H. AMY & CO.,
NO. 21 NASSAU-ST.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

Of Grundy and Mercer Counties, Missouri.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK,

AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

These bonds are issued to the CHILLICOTHE AND DES MOINES CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, now in course of construction through said counties, and constitute their ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS.

FOR SALE AT 78

WHICH INCLUDES ACCRUED INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY.

JOHNSON & DAY, BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK; MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. } LONDON.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE HANSOM CAB COMPANY.

Books of subscription to the HANSOM CAB COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1869, at the offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Nassau-st., and of Messrs. ED. W. BRANDON & CO., No. 133 Water-st.

ED. W. BRANDON,
JEROME BUCK,
HENRY SPEAR, } Commissioners.

LOST OR STOLEN.

CERTIFICATE NO. 20,085 of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for ten shares of Stock, dated Jan. 2, 1869, and standing in the name of Augusta Peters. The public are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. OFFICE, NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 8, 1869.

THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES of stock of the late Lake Shore Railway Company, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company and the late Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, may now receive in exchange therefor, upon their surrender at this office, certificates for an equal amount in the capital stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company. LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, May 21, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and remain open one hour.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June next, and remain closed until after the election.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the Company's Office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th June next, at 12 o'clock noon.

CHARLES J. WELLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1869.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

WEST SIDE BANK

Will be open for business on the first day of July, 1869, at No. 464 EIGHTH-AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.

CAPITAL - - $250,000,

Divided into $2,500 shares of $100 each. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS for a limited number of shares are now open at the Banking-Rooms of the North River Savings Bank, corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st.

GEO. MOORE, President.
JOHN G. FLAMMER, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS.

A. C. BECHSTEIN, of Bechstein & Brother, Nos. 96, 98 and 100 Hudson-st.
FREDERICK LINK, of F. Link & Brother, Hudson and Christopher sts.
JOHN MULFORD, No. 235 West 53d-st.
AMZI L. CAMP, late of Blatt & Camp, 14th-st. and 8th-av.
DAVID MILLEMAN, Nos. 686, 688, and 690 Greenwich-st., and No. 152 West-st.
JOHN G. FLAMMER, of Holzderber & Co., Nos. 384 and 386 8th-av.
JAMES N. PIPER, Piper & Flammer, 34 Wall-st.
GEO. MOORE, No. 320 West 34th-st.
MONROE CRANE, West 39th-st.

THE OLD BROOKLYN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CHARTERED 1824.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
NET SURPLUS	$191,993 04
TOTAL ASSETS	$344,993 04

OFFICES,
NO. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and
NO. 30 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

78TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

of TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July, out of the profits of the last six months.

At an election held on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	JOHN J. VANDERBILT,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	GEORGE W. PLATT,
CHS. BURKHALTER,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
JOHN BODINE,	GEO. C. PETERS,
JAMES B. BLOSSOM,	BENJ. M. STILWELL,
BRYAN H. SMITH,	SAMUEL F. WHITING,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	CHAS. CURTIS,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	G. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	E. C. BADEAU,
JOSEPH RUDD,	ROBERT KNIGHT,
JEREMIAH	V. SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, F. P. FURNALD was unanimously reëlected President and CHARLES BURKHALTER Vice-President.

TUNIS C. BERGEN, Secretary,

BROOKLYN, June 9, 1869.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $11,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN,
FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAXATION.
ISSUED BY THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY.
A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-SECURED INVESTMENT,
YIELDING IN CURRENCY
TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
TRUSTEES:
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
CHARLES L. FROST, President Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw Railroad.

We regard these Bonds, at the price, the cheapest and best security on the market.

A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price. Full information furnished by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS, $108,186 16.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1869.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., June 5, 1869.

BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY CONferred by resolution of the stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company at the annual meeting held at the office of the Company in this City, March 17, A. D. 1869, an adjourned meeting of said annual meeting will be held at the General Office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburg, at 10 o'clock A. M. of June 24, instant, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a lease for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years of the railway and property of this Company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to act upon such other business as may come before said adjourned meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock and bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company at the agency in New-York, (WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st.,) and at the office in Pittsburg, will close at 2 P. M. on Monday, the 14th of June, and will reopen on the 25th of June. By order of the President.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BOILER INSURANCE AND INSPECTION COMPANY.—The books of this Company will be opened for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company at the National Bank of the Commonwealth on THURSDAY, June 24, 1869.

The objects of the above Company are of great value in the insurance of steam boilers and other property against loss or damage by explosion, this being a risk not covered by any ordinary policy of insurance.

The attention of capitalists, life and fire insurance companies is invited to this subject.

EDWARD HAIGHT,
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
S. RUSSELL CHILDS,
GEORGE RICE,
H. C. PRATT,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1869. Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, June 12, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS IN CUMBERLAND COAL COMPANIES.—Five of the leading Companies mining coal in Alleghany County, Md., having united in preliminary measures with a view to ultimate consolidation, stockholders of other Companies desiring information on the subject are requested to reply to the Secretary of the Joint Committee representing the Companies so associated.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Secretary Joint Committee, No. 71 Broadway, or Post Office Box No. 5,728.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, June 11, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in United States gold coin, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, No. 114 State-st., Boston, on FRIDAY, June 25; and at the banking-house of Blake Bros. & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, July 1.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., HOBOKEN, N. J., June 9, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from June 9 until July 2. By order of the Board.

FRED F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR A Board of Directors of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, July 5, 1869. Polls open from 10 to 11 A. M. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

WANTED—BONDS OF TOWNS AND counties in the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Ohio, by KENDRICK, FLYNN & COOLEY, No. 50 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1869.

SIXTH PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.—Proposals will be received at this office until noon of WEDNESDAY, June 16, for the sale to the Government of one million of dollars of Six Per Cent. Five-twenty Bonds for the Sinking Fund; at which time the bids will be opened and the awards declared. Proposals will state the specific character of the bonds offered, whether registered or coupon, and of which issue; and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars.

The prices named in the proposals must be for the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, without regard to the accrued interest, which will be paid in coin, upon the bonds accepted, from the date of the last payment of interest to the date of purchase.

Each proposal must inclose a certified check for five per cent. of the amount offered. The checks accompanying proposals not accepted will be returned as soon as the result is ascertained, and those of others on the following day, when the bonds must be delivered, for which payment will be made as soon as they can be duly examined.

The right is reserved to reject bids adverse to the interests of the Government. Like proposals will be received on Wednesday of each week until otherwise directed.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1869.

TWELFTH SALE OF GOLD.—By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the purchase of one million of dollars in gold will be received at this office until noon of THURSDAY, 17th inst., when the same will be opened and bids declared.

Proposals will be received for sums not less than five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and payments may be made either in lawful money or three per cent. certificates. Successful bidders will be required to deposit five per cent. of the amount of the purchase on the day of the sale. Like proposals will be received on MONDAY and THURSDAY of each succeeding week until otherwise ordered.

The amount awarded will not exceed two millions of dollars per week, and the right is reserved to reject bids obviously adverse to the interests of the Government.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.

Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

JACOB CAMPBELL, President.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.

This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company.

In pursuance of the authority vested in the trustees under the respective deeds of trust or mortgage securing the payment of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, respectively, of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, and in conformity with the by-law in relation to the meetings of said bondholders, adopted April 7, 1864, which provides that in the absence from the country of either of the trustees meetings of the bondholders may be called by the other trustee, the undersigned trustee, under the said deeds, his associate trustee being now absent from the country, hereby calls a meeting of the holders of the said First Mortgage Bonds, and also a meeting of the holders of the said Second Mortgage Bonds, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the 24th day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon any and all such questions as may arise in reference to the lease of the railways of the said Company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or in reference to the conversion of the present stock of the said Company into a guaranteed stock of a larger aggregate, upon which dividends at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable quarterly out of the rental reserved in the said lease, shall be paid, and also for the purpose of considering and acting upon any and all other matters which may come before the said meetings, or either of them.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1869.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums over $500 which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 20th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1.
SIX PER CENT. ALLOWED on sums of $5 and upward.
One dollar received on deposit.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH-ST.
Interest allowed on deposits made on July 7, 1869,
SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
draws interest from
JULY 1.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.
A deposit before July 1 will draw interest from that date—Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax.)
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. **396** and **398** Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on **$5** to **$5,000.**
Money deposited now, will bear interest from July 1.
ASSETS, **$6,250,697 07.**

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK,
No. 244 8th-av., near 23d-st.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8. Interest at 6 per cent. allowed from first of every month.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 30th day of June next to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 12th day of June next.

The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on the 12th day of June next, at 3 P. M., and opened on THURSDAY, the first day of July next, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have THIS DAY declared a semiannual dividend of Five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company, on and after July 1, 1869.

The transfer books will close June 19, and reopen July 2. By order of the Board,

F. P. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 12 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1869.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A SEMIannual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free on and after the 15th July, to stockholders of record at this date. Transfer books will remain closed from date till 1st of July. Stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank for sixty days. All others at Watertown. J. A. LAWYER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 Broadway, June 14, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the first day of July next. Transfer books closed on the 20th inst., and opened on the first day of July next.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable on the first day of July next at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 19, 1869, and opened at 10 A. M. July 2, 1869.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

MACON, Ga., May 17, 1869.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILroad Company of Georgia have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the shareholders registered in the New-York office at the National Bank of the Republic, on and after June 21, 1869, until which date from June 1, 1869, the transfer books will be closed.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 20 Union-place, (No. 177 4th-av.,) corner of East 15th-st.—Interest has been declared at the following rates per annum: SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums, credited and payable July 19, 1869.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

HEATING.—CULVERS & SIMONDS' IMproved hot air hot water furnaces, the best, cheapest and most thoroughly tested in use. Registers and ventilators manufactured, put up and warranted by SIMONDS MFG. CO., successors to CULVER, SIMONDS & CO., No. 52 Cliff-st., N.Y. Established 1845.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA	June 19	CAMBRIA	July 10
CALEDONIA	June 23	DORIAN	July 14
EUROPA	June 26	IOWA	July 17
INDIA	July 3	BRITANNIA	July 24

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wedn'day, June 16	China, Wednesday, June 30
Palmyra, Th'sday, June 17	Aleppo, Thursday, July 1
Hecla, Saturday, June 19	Russia, Wednesday, July 7
Cuba, Wednesday, June 23	Samaria, Thursday, July 8
Siberia, Thursday, June 24	Tripoli, Saturday, July 10

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants, First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold. First Cabin to Paris....$145, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers, First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, by 10 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, June 26
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, July 10
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, July 24

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, June 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, June 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (via Halifax).......Tuesday, June 29, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent. No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

IDAHO, 3,132 tons.........June 16, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.....June 23, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons........June 30, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, 3,025 tons......July 7, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons......July 14, at 5 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,865 tons.....July 21, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.........(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE............(Currency)...$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, CATO, WED'SDAY, June 16, at 10 A. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, June 19, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK.........June 17
CITY OF DUBLIN...........July 9

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.	From Antwerp.
Cabin...$100, Currency	Cabin...$80, Gold
Steerage... 35, Currency	Steerage... 35, Gold

For further information apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	First Cabin. Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$225	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JUNE 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving June 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco July 3 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, June 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau.June 17
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.............June 24
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........July 1

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, June 18
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, THURSDAY, July 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain VAN SICE, THURSDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. ——, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamships

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 29, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer MERCEDITA, Captain ——, On SATURDAY, June 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON.......GAGER..Saturday, June 19
CORTES................NELSON..Saturday, June 26

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, June 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commissions.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The MAGNOLIA will sail June 23.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

—VIA—

FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,

FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER,

(Foot of Chambers-st.)

—AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, including brass, string and reed bands, will be attached to each steamer on its passage.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

One of the above steamers will STOP at NEWPORT every SATURDAY night, and returning will leave NEWPORT SUNDAY night.

To facilitate up-town travel, on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., the magnificent ferry-boat JAY GOULD will leave FOOT OF 23D-ST., (North River,) at 4:45 P. M., making direct connection with the above steamers.

TICKETS SOLD AND BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

FOR THE BETTER ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC,

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,

(Sundays excepted,)

FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,

(Foot of Murray-st.,)

—AT 6:30 P. M.—

FOR

BOSTON via NEWPORT

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

STEAMBOAT SUNNYSIDE.

On and after June 3, the SUNNYSIDE will run from Pier No. 39, foot of Vestry-st., as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY AFTERNOON. LEAVES		TO NEW-YORK EVERY MORNING. LEAVES	
Vestry-st.	4:00	Grassy Point	6:30
Yonkers	5:00	Haverstraw	6:40
Irvington	5:30	Sing Sing	7:15
Tarrytown	5:45	Tarrytown	7:45
Sing Sing	6:15	Irvington	8:00
Haverstraw	6:45	Yonkers	8:30
ARRIVES AT		ARRIVES AT	
Grassy Point	7:00	New-York	9:30

Express Freight for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, and all Freight for Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.

The steamer NAUSHON, Capt. WM. J. BAULSIER, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st., North River, at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4, (Morris-st.,) North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

N. B.—The steamer NORWALK will resume her place on this route about the 1st of July.

The steamer SYLVAN SHORE will commence her regular trips from the East River on SATURDAY, the 19th inst.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Low fare and cheap traveling on the fastest evening steamers connecting the West and North with New-York; only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75 cents cheaper than any other line. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, leave foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15 o'clock P. M.; connecting with New-York Central and Albany and Susquehanna Railroad for the West, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad for the North. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the evening train. Through tickets sold, and baggage checked to all points. Sundays, fare $2.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wed'sday, June 16, 8 P. M.	Wednesday, June 16, 12 M.
Thursday, June 17, 9 P. M.	Thursday, June 17, 1 P. M.
Friday, June 18, 10 P. M.	Friday, June 18, 2 P. M.
Saturday, June 19, 12 M.	Saturday, June 19, 4 P. M.
Sunday, June 20, 11 A. M.	Sunday, June 20, 4:30 P. M.
Monday, June 21, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, June 22, 6:30 A. M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND—EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, will commence her regular trips to Coney Island, on SATURDAY, June 19, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 A. M.; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip, New-York, at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and D. DREW, will commence their passages to Albany, on MONDAY, May 31. Leaving Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:15, connecting with the New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga and Susquehanna Railroads for all points North and West. Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and Newburg, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, Marlboro' and Esopus. Steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN, leave Pier foot of Harrison-st., daily at 4 P. M.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all lngs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

YONKERS FERRY LEAVES FRANKLIN-st. Pier at 11 A. M. and 5¼ P. M.; SUNDAYS at 9¼ A. M., 1¼ and 6¾ P. M. Freight received.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FRIEDMAN & ENGEL, in the grocery business, is dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect June 12, 1869. The business will be continued at the old place by the subscriber. DAVID H. ENGEL.

JUNE 12, 1869.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until TUESDAY, the 22d day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City for the ensuing year; say six thousand (6,000) tons of coal, and three thousand (3,000) cords of oak wood, and one thousand one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less.

The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named,) if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantities of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Four thousand tons of furnace size, twelve hundred tons of stove size, seven hundred and twenty-five tons of egg size and seventy-five tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three (3) feet long, and not less than three (3) inches in diameter.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, solid measure, for both pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load—the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools, when ordered, as follows:

Two-thirds of the quantity required from the first day of July to the twenty-fifth day of August, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.

Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority.

The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 22d day of June, 1870. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
THOMAS MURPHY,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
Committee on Supplies.

FORT SCHUYLER, NEW-YORK HARBOR, June 10, 1869.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned, until 12 M., June 19, 1869, for supplying FRESH BEEF to the troops at this Post.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney, tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered in such quantity, as may be, from time to time, required by and on such days as the Commanding Officer shall designate. The contract to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary General shall direct, commencing on the 20th day of June, 1869, and subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department of the East.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee-joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock-joint.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Schuyler shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of $5,000, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

Each person or firm bidding will be required to deposit with the Commissary at Fort Schuyler the sum of $100, which will be returned to the owners after the bids are opened, except that of the lowest responsible bidder, whose money will be returned after the first satisfactory delivery of fresh beef for issue to the troops, is made on the contract.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M., on the 19th of June, 1869, at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Beef," and addressed WM. L. HASKIN, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain First United States Artillery, and A. C. S.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Great Jones-street, from Broadway to the Bowery.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Hall-place, from Sixth to Seventh-street.

Third—For building a sewer in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Great Jones-street, from Broadway to the Bowery, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Hall-place, from Sixth to Seventh-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue; also, the west side of Avenue A, from One Hundred and Fourteenth-street to a point distant one hundred and fifty-one feet northerly therefrom.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 15, 1869.

UNITED STATES LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., June 14, 1869.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR LIGHT VESSELS, &c.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of June, 1869, for furnishing and delivering rations for one year, from the 1st day of July, 1869, to the 30th day of June, 1870, AT THIS DEPOT, for the steam tender *General Putnam*, light vessels *No. 16*, off Sandy Hook, and *No. 20*, at the wreck of the *Scotland*, and the supply vessels *Pharos* and *Guthrie*; and also for furnishing and delivering rations for the same period of time AT NEW-LONDON, CONN., for the schooner tender *Sunbeam*, and light vessels *No. 11*, at Brenton's Reef, *No. 12*, at Eel Grass Shoal, *No. 13*, at Bartlett's Reef, *No. 14*, at Cornfield Point, and *No. 15*, at Stratford Shoals. The rations to be of good and approved quality, and delivered in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes and cases once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had on application at this depot, and at the office of the Superintendent of Lights at New-London, Conn.

Separate bids will be required for rations to be delivered at this depot, or at New-London, Conn., and all bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Rations for Light Vessels, &c.," and then placed in another envelope, and left at or directed to this office, prepaid, if sent by mail.

By order of the Light-house Board.

A. LUDLOW CASE, Com. U. S. N., Inspector Third Light-house District.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1869.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received by the undersigned, until 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, June 17, 1869, for

100 barrels of prime Mess Pork, one iron hoop on each end.
300 barrels of Flour, round hoops and full head-lined.
5 barrels of white Cornmeal, kiln-dried, full head-lined.
750 pounds Smoked Bacon Sides, packed in tierces.
5,000 pounds Carolina Rice in oak barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds Brown Sugar in oak barrels, full head-lined.
6,400 pounds Fine Salt in oak barrels, full head-lined.
200 pounds Turkish Prunes, in boxes.
1,000 gallons pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels.

These stores are required for immediate shipment. The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., the same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

W. W. BURNS, Brevet Brigadier-General and C. S. U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUant to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM B. MILES, late of the town of North Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the place of business of William A. Miles, No. 59 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated JUNE 12, 1869.

MARTHA M. MILES, Executrix.
WILLIAM A. MILES,
CHARLES H. BAILEY, Executors.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of a decree of Hon. John R. Brady, ex officio County Judge, made June 2, 1869, all claims remaining in the hands of Naftali K. Rosenfeld, assignee of the late firm of S. ULLMANN & CO., and constituting assets of said late firm of S. Ullmann & Co., will be sold for cash at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.

NAFTALI K. ROSENFELD, Assignee of S. Ullmann & Co.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 9, 1869.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—SIMON GERTMAN and WOLF BARNETT, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM F. BRANTLEY, defendant.—Amended summons.—Summons for money demand on contract, (com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 61 Wall-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and ninety-one 98-100 dollars, with interest from the 3d day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 11th May, 1869.

WARD & JONES & WHITEHEAD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of June, 1869.

WARD & JONES & WHITEHEAD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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CLAIRVOYANTS.

A FACT—NO IMPOSITION.—THE CELEbrated never-failing Misses LINWOOD, from Italy; in love affairs they were never known to fail by the great Italian charm; $10,000 to any one who can equal them in their profession or skill, as they are the only independent clairvoyants in the world; name, likeness, thoughts, as you enter. No. 252 8th-av., first door below 23d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A VERY SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a whole house in one of the pleasantest localities in the City, between 5th and Madison avs., would rent the third floor through to two gentlemen and their wives, either with or without board. Terms reasonable. This is like a country residence in the City. Address A. B. CHAPIN, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

A PLEASANT HOME AND THE BEST of board at No. 74 (old No. 56) 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.; three handsomely furnished rooms on second floor; also large room on third floor and hall room; ample closets; modern improvements.

BOARDING—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, closets, bath and board for two, $14 to $16 a week, and hall room $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d-av.

NO. 119 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVing-place, handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, for families or party of gentlemen, with board. References exchanged.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—TO LET, without board, in a private house, two or three unusually pleasant Summer rooms, to gentlemen tired of crowded hotels. Call at No. 29 East 24th-st.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from the New-York Hotel.—Choice rooms to let on second and third floors, singly or in suites, without board.

NO. 127 WEST 42D-ST., BETWEEN 6th-av. and Broadway.—Pleasant rooms to let, with board, to a family or single gentlemen; prices moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 WEST 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with furnished room and board; reference required.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., handsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen, without meals or breakfast, if desired.

A FRONT AND BACK ROOM ON second floor to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 74 Lexington-av.

NO. 21 WEST 22D-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished apartments to let, on second and third floors.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING A desirable house, healthfully situated, at Mott Haven, within five minutes' walk of Harlem Bridge, would like to board a small family or two or three gentlemen; a comfortable and refined home can be had upon reasonable terms; accessible by boat, street and steam cars. Apply for further information to CHESTER T. MILLIGAN, Druggist, 3d-av., third door from Garden-st.

GOOD BOARD AND ACCOMMODAtions can be procured in a large and pleasant farm-house, situated on Long Island Sound; plenty of shade trees, good bathing and fishing. Terms $10 per week. Refers to Mr. R. BEETY, No. 690 3d-av., New-York. Address F. C. TERRY, Success Post Office, Suffolk County, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY A gentleman and wife with a private family within an hour's ride of New-York. Address, with full particulars, H. SWIFT, Box No. 124 *Times* Office. Orange, N. J., or Yonkers, N. Y., preferred.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FOR JUNE or the season, near Cozzens' West Point Hotel; ample grounds; abundance fresh fruit and vegetables raised on the place. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

Terms for the month of June $3 50 per day or $21 per week. On and after the 1st of July, and for the balance of the season, $4 per day.

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS HOTEL,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, VERMONT,
W. H. BURROUGHS, PROPRIETOR.

The above hotel now open for the reception of guests. First-class accommodations. Pure Vermont air, (so favorable for invalids and others;) wild and picturesque scenery, (including fine views of Mount Mansfield and the Adirondacks,) boating, fishing, splendid drives, &c., &c.

This hotel is adjacent to the famous MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, whose waters have wrought such almost miraculous cures of the most obstinate diseases. Railroads from every direction to St. Albans, and from there it is a charming ride of ten miles. Communications addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL,

ON THE PASSAIC RIVER.

Nine miles or 40 minutes from the City Hall, New York, via Erie Railway, NOW OPEN, elegantly furnished and thoroughly fitted in every respect for permanent and transcient guests. First-class cooking and attendance. Delightful bathing, boating and fishing; spacious and elegant grounds; ample facilities for stabling. The well-known reputation of the proprietor is sufficient guarantee that guests will find themselves well cared for in every particular. Apply to THOS. F. WELLS, formerly of the St. James Hotel, New-York, at the hotel or No. 77 South-st., up stairs.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Opens for the reception of guests in the latter part of June. The proprietor having purchased the entire property, has expended over $10,000 in enlarging and improving the house the present season.

C. Koppitz's celebrated orchestra, from Selwyn's Theatre, Boston, has been engaged for the season of 1869. JOS. B. WEAVER, 2d, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

This Summer Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. Terms moderate. Harlem trains will run direct to Lebanon Springs without change of cars or baggage. HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

WINDEMERE HOUSE,

GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., is now open. For circulars call or address M. P. BROWNING & CO., No. 25 East 4th-st., New-York, or Monroe, Orange County.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open. It is desirably situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of the ocean, Pleasure Bay, &c. It is distant from the beach about two miles, thus enjoying all the advantages of the sea-breeze, while protected from the damp and chilly winds of the ocean, making it specially desirable for those in delicate health. It is well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a hotel. Good stabling. Stages run to beach and cars. Terms moderate. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

GETTYSBURG SPRINGS HOTEL—Will be opened June 25; visitors to Summer resorts will find this one of the best hotels in the world; hotel and furniture entirely new; gas, hot and cold water; with park of over 100 acres, two large groves and drives; horse-railroad from Gettysburg Depot to House and Spring; two daily mails, telegraph, &c.; in connection with the Katalysine Spring, the battle-field, and a high rolling country; pure mountain air, and no musquitoes.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT Point, L. I.—Now open, with extensive improvements. Situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay. Fine bathing, driving, boating and sailing; fishing unexcelled; reached by Long Island Railroad from James-slip, and by steamer *Artisan* from Pier No. 28 East River. M. B. PARSONS.

VANDERLIP HOTEL, MANCHESTER, VT.—This Summer hotel is now open for the reception of guests. Harlem trains will run direct to Manchester without change of cars. E. M. VANDERLIP, Proprietor.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, AT NYack, on the Hudson, is open for the reception of guests. For particulars send for circular, Post Office Box No. 129, Nyack. Steamers foot of Harrison-st. connect four times a day.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay, 1¾ hours by South Side Railroad, will be ready for guests June 23; good fishing and bathing. E. C. KING, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.—A large first-class drug store in New-Haven, Conn., offered to cash buyers, with an old established business, well located, handsomely fitted up; stock well selected, complete in everything, including soda water apparatus, and universally admitted to be the finest drug store in the State. Reasons for selling pulmonary hemorrhage of senior partner. For interview or further particulars apply to SMITH & CO., No. 89 Church-st., New-Haven, Conn.

$25,000.—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE partner to take the place of one retired; business wholesale, well established; strictly cash; very profitable and safe. Address BROADWAY, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED—A GOOD talker, educated, earnest, trustworthy. Address, with information and reference, CAPITAL, Post Office Box No. 694 New-York City.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels from $12 up. The largest stock and the latest patterns at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE.
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
formerly of the "Couronne."

This hotel is the largest in Geneva; is situated in the most fashionable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the lake, the Jura and Mount Blanc; 3 0 rooms and saloons; reading, coffee, smoking and billiard rooms; English and American newspapers taken in daily.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.

Proprietor...........................JAMES FISK, Jr
Stage Manager....................Mr. W. J. LEMOYNE
Business Manager...............Mr. H. A. M'GLENEN

Summer season, commencing MONDAY, June 21, 1869. The company comprises principal members from SELWYN'S THEATRE, BOSTON, AND MISS LIZZIE PRICE, from the Arch-st. Theatre, Philadelphia, her first appearance in this City.

Mr. Charles Koppitz..............Director of Orchestra

The performance will commence with the poetical drama, founded on the exquisite poem by Alfred Tennyson, Esq., entitled

DORA.

"With Farmer Allan at the farm abode, William and Dora."

Farmer Allan, a man whose will is law, Mr. Frederic Robinson
William Allan, his son.................Mr. H. F. Daly
Luke Blomfield, a young farmer.Mr. C. H. Vandenhoff
Jem Blunt............................Mr. O. A. Dinsmore
Dora, Farmer Allan's neice...........Miss Lizzie Price
Mary Morrison..................Miss Kittie Blanchard
Willie, William Allan's child.

A Harvest Chorus, composed by Mr. Charles Koppitz, will be sung in third act.

The performance will conclude with the burlesque, entitled

THE LATEST EDITION OF BLACK-EYED SUSAN; OR, THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.

William, the Bill of the Play...Miss Kittie Blanchard
Captain Crosstree..................Mr. Stuart Robson
Doggrass, Susan's uncle..............Mr. H. Pearson
Hatchet, a Deal smuggler.............Mr. H. F. Daly
Raker, an I-deal smuggler..........Mr. A. D. Billings
Gnatbrain, gardener and waiter...Mr. O. A. Dinsmore
Lord High Admiral Bouse.........Mr. D. J. Maguinniss
Admiral Grog of the Blue..........Mr. J. B. Bradford
Admiral Puck of the Red..................Mr. J. Wilson
Admiral Paul of the Black.........Mr. G. T. Ulmer
Susan..............................Miss Mary Cary
Dolly Mayflower...................Miss Lillie Vining
Dame Hatley, his first appearance in this City, Mr. H. Josephs

Sailors, Marines and their Sweethearts.

The sale of tickets will commence Thursday morning at the box office of the theatre.

Doors open at 7½. Begins at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½.
THIS EVENING AT 8.
ATTRACTIVE COMBINATION,
AN UNRIVALED EVENING'S AMUSEMENT.
THE BEST IN THE CITY.

The Olympic's Specialties,

GEO. L. FOX'S Popular Pantomime,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
THE SENSATION OF THE AGE.
THE WONDERFUL KIRALFYS,
HANIOLA, IMRE, and BOLOSSY KIRALFY and TROUPE.
GEO. L. FOX,......(the only).......GREAT CLOWN
The favorite Harlequinade Quartette.
THE GRACEFUL RITA SANGALLI.
THE OLYMPIC CORPS DE BALLET.
Splendid Scenery. Marvelous Tricks.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JUNE 16, AT 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
FORTY-FIRST GRAND
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.
MR. J. LEVY,

the greatest Virtuoso of the day on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with

THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

1. March, "Greeting"......................Reinbold
2. Overture, "Zampa"........................Herold
3. Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube"....Strauss
4. Grand Fantasie, "Tell"...................Rossini
5. Overture, "Le Carnival Romain"...........Berlioz
6. Canzonetta, "Pardon de Ploermel,".......Meyerbeer
MR. J. LEVY.
7. Schlesische Lieder, Solo for two Violins.....Bilse
MESSRS. ROEBELLEN AND HEMMANN.
8. Grand Fantasie, "Freyschuetz"..............Weber
9. Overture, "Poet and Peasant"...............Suppe
10. Ave Maria, adapted to the first prelude, by Bach..................................Gounod
MR. J. LEVY AND ORCHESTRA.
11. Polka, "Postillon d'Amour"...............Strauss
12. Galop, "Thunder Storm"....................Sekat

ADMISSION 35 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA $2.

Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL WILL be held in the old McDougal-street Baptist Church, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, June 16 and 17, for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Tickets 30c.; children, 15c.; to be had at the door.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL WILL be held THIS EVENING at the Allen-st. M. E. Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts. Addresses will be delivered by Revs. L. S. WEED and Dr. ROACHE.

DRY GOODS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S.

STRAW GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' AND INFANTS' HATS.
SOME OF THE LEADING STYLES
HALF LAST WEEK'S PRICES!!!
BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.
REAL AND MILLINERY LACES.
SILKS AND SATINS, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 per yard.
COLORED CRAPES, EMBROIDERIES,
COLLARS, CUFFS, DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS.

SILK FRINGES.

LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM.
GLOVES, HOSIERY, SKIRTS, CORSETS, 65c., 75c. and $1 upward.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

SPECIALTIES.
LEATHER SATCHELS, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 38, $1 60.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
JUST LANDED FROM STEAMER.
THOUSANDS OF PARASOLS, BOTH SILK AND PONGEE, at 50c., 60c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 each.
NOVELTIES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
CHEAPEST GOODS OF THE SEASON THROUGHOUT THE ESTABLISHMENT.

JOBBING ROOM

UP STAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST., AND NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

MAGIC OPERA FANS.

STAFFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
NO. 66 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

TOYS.—A VERY LARGE AND FINE ASsortment of toys at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION

TO

NEWPORT AND RETURN.

The world-renowned

STEAMER PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE PIER NO. 30 NORTH RIVER, foot of Chambers-st.,

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 19, AT 5 P. M.,

ARRIVING in NEWPORT the following morning, and returning, will leave Newport SUNDAY EVENING at 9 P. M., arriving in New-York MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock.

DODWORTH'S celebrated Brass, String and Reed BANDS will render a choice selection of MUSIC on the passage.

This will give pleasure-seekers an opportunity of spending a day at the most FASHIONABLE WATERING-PLACE IN AMERICA without interfering with their business.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, SEVEN DOLLARS.

Owing to the great demand for EXCURSION TICKETS the management, in their efforts to please the traveling public, have added the splendid steamer OLD COLONY for their accommodation, leaving New-York SATURDAY, JUNE 19, AT 6½ P. M., from PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER, (foot of Murray-st.,) and RETURNING, will leave NEWPORT on the steamer BRISTOL, Sunday evening, at 9 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, General Superintendent.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EXCURSION TO STATEN ISLAND.

Persons wishing to make a pleasant excursion, and at the same time aid a most worthy object, can do so by attending THE FAIR AND FESTIVAL in aid of the Mariners' Family Asylum, to be held at the Home, near Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, on the afternoons and evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week.

On Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the anniversary exercises occur, when there will be speaking and singing.

N. B.—Boats leave foot of Whitehall-st., New-York, and Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, every hour till 8 P. M. The evening boat leaves the Island at 10 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF STATEN ISLAND.

(Temporary) Office No. 187 Broadway.
June 16, 1869.

On account of the rain yesterday, the excursion of this Association, around and over Staten Island, will take place TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) June 16.

The steamer JOSEPHINE will leave Whitehall-slip at 10 A. M. Gentlemen who were unable to go yesterday are invited to join the excursion to-day, if convenient, without further notice.

By order of the COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

THE VERY FAST STEAMBOAT ARROWSMITH can be chartered for excursions and Sunday-School picnics to Iona or elsewhere. Iona is a most romantic spot, opposite Peekskill, in the midst of the Highlands. S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOOK LOST—ON THE MANHATTAN Savings Institution, No. 1,039. The finder will please return the same to the Bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

ENGAGEMENT OF LUCILLE WESTERN, SUPPORTED BY J. A. HERNE, J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD, W. E. SHERIDAN, J. VINING BOWERS, McKEE RANKIN, E. L. TILTON, W. A. DONALDSON, G. F. DE VERE, MRS. MARIE WILKINS, MRS. M. A. BRADSHAW.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 21,
EAST LYNNE;
OR, THE
ELOPEMENT.

GENERAL ADMISSION 50 CENTS. SECURED SEATS IN DRESS CIRCLE AND BALCONY 75 CENTS. ORCHESTRA $1.

SATURDAY—EAST LYNNE MATINEE. ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE 50 CENTS. BOX OFFICE OPEN THURSDAY, JUNE 17, WHEN SEATS MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

REVIVAL OF THE RAVELS!!
THE SUMMER STARS!!
A NEW DELIGHT!!!
EVERY EVENING AND MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2,

the celebrated

LAURI FAMILY
OF
PANTOMIMISTS,

Who will appear nightly in the Grand Spectacular Pantomime of

MOTHER HUBBARD,
OR HARLEQUIN,
LITTLE BO-PEEP AND LITTLE BOY BLUE!

This piece is produced with HANDSOME SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS, NEW MUSIC, NOVEL DANCES, and an UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS, introducing a LARGE AND SPLENDID BALLET. Ending with a GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR,
MISS FANNY MORANT,
IN
THE LADY OF LYONS,

produced after careful and elaborate preparation, with new scenery, costumes, properties, machinery, &c., &c.

SATURDAY, June 19, the last matinee of THE LADY OF LYONS.

MONDAY, June 21, will be presented, for the first time in New-York, the beautiful drama of "ENOCH ARDEN."

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER
EVERY EVENING at 8 and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.
THIRD WEEK
OF THE
GREAT BURLESQUE TRIUMPH,
the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
and the
GREAT FRENCH GROTESQUE DANCERS,
in H. B. Farnie's new Spectacular Eastern Extravaganza, entitled
SINBAD THE SAILOR.
SINBAD THE SAILOR.
Produced with
ENTIRELY NEW
SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS AND MUSIC.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE TAMMANY.

LAST NIGHTS OF LEFFINGWELL.
THE LEFFINGWELL in his great impersonation,
BEPPO, BEPPO,
with his celebrated caricature of EDWIN FORREST, and ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.
SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 19,
LAST LEFFINGWELL MATINEE.
LEFFINGWELL IN TWO GREAT PIECES.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The examination of all the classes will begin on MONDAY, June 14, and continue during the week.

Candidates for admission to the College will be received FRIDAY, the 18th.

The Kelly Prize Debate between the two Literary Societies will take place at Irving Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, June 29.

The Prize Speaking also at Irving Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 30th.

The Commencement at the Academy of Music, THURSDAY EVENING, July 1.

The public are respectfully invited to attend these exercises.

MAGNUS GROSS,
NATHANIEL SANDS,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
WILLIAM E. DURYEA,
BERNARD SMYTHE,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
Executive Committee.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES of the Colored Home will be held on THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 P. M., in the chapel of the Institution, in 65th-st., below 1st-av. Addresses may be expected by Rev. Dr. BOOTH and Rev. Mr. GLOUCESTER. Friends of the Institution are invited to attend.

RAILROADS.

From Twenty-third-st.	From Chambers-st.	**ERIE RAILWAY.**—Trains leave depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.:
6.30 A. M.	6.45 A. M.	For Paterson.
8.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	*Day Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches are attached to this train, running through without change.
8.30 A. M.	8.30 A. M.	*Way Train*, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.
9.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	For Hackensack, Piermont and Monsey.
9.00 A. M.	9.15 A. M.	For Paterson.
10.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	*Express Mail*, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo.
11.30 A. M.	11.30 A. M.	*Way Train*, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
12.00 M.	12.00 M.	For Hackensack and Paterson.
1.00 P. M.	1.00 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
1.30 P. M.	1.45 P. M.	Daily for Paterson.
3.30 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Middletown and intermediate stations. Also for Piermont.
4.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
4.00 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
4.30 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	*Orange County Express*, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
5.00 P. M.	5.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
5.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo.
6.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, daily, for all points West and South. By this train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
6.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	For Piermont.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	*Emigrant Train*, daily, for the West.
11.30 P. M.	11.30 P. M.	*Theatre Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
12.00 Mid.	12.00 Mid.	*Saturdays only*, Theatre train for Piermont.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 (corner 23d-st. and Fifth-av.) Broadway, and at depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York, and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

1869.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.

This favorite route will be reopened for the season on SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, with the splendid steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, leaving New-York from pier No. 26 North River, (north side of pier foot of Barclay-st.,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at..............4 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at..................7:15 A. M.

Stopping for passengers only at pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up.

Fare each way..............................$1 00
Excursion tickets...........................1 50

Commutation—One month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at pier No. 26 about 8 P. M.

On and after July 1 two trains per day will be run each way.

Horses, carriages and general freight transported.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.

Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.

4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.

6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4:15 P. M.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.

JAMES FISK, Jr...........................Proprietor
L. BENEDICK............................Stage Manager
E. COLONNE..........................Musical Director

LAST WEEK.
SPLENDID COMBINATION.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
THE TWO QUEENS OF OPERA BOUFFE
IN ONE PIECE.
EVERY EVENING,
EVERY EVENING,
EVERY EVENING,
IN CONSEQUENCE OF ITS GREAT SUCCESS,
OFFENBACH'S MASTERWORK,
LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE.
DESCLAUZAS AS PIQUILLO. AND IRMA AS THE STREET SINGER.
IRMA,
IRMA, IRMA,
IRMA, IRMA,
IRMA, IRMA,
IRMA, IRMA,
IRMA, QUEEN OF SONG, IRMA,
and
DESCLAUZAS, QUEEN OF COMEDY. DESCLAUZAS,
DESCLAUZAS, DESCLAUZAS,
DESCLAUZAS, DESCLAUZAS,
DESCLAUZAS, DESCLAUZAS,
DESCLAUZAS, DESCLAUZAS,
DESCLAUZAS,
IRMA AND DESCLAUZAS.

At each performance the FAMOUS MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE will perform their ORIGINAL CANCAN. AND ALSO, GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.

Seats reserved six days in advance at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Box Office of the Theatre.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—SUMMER SEASON.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

Family circle, 30 cts.; children 15 cts.; GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 cts., which include all the MUSEUM CURIOSITIES.

Every afternoon The world-renowned GREGORIES, in the marvelous acrobatic and gymnastic feats, revolving globes, quadruple bars, crystal pyramids, miniature circus and comic pantomime. A family entertainment every evening, and Saturday Matinee.

Grand combination of attractiveness.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, comprising his entire mammoth troupe of performers, and the GREGORY FAMILY.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.

REAPPEARANCE OF MISS
ELISE HOLT, ELISE HOLT,
(prior to her departure for California,) for three nights and one matinee, commencing
THURSDAY, JUNE 17.
PARIS. PARIS. PARIS. PARIS.
Box book now open. Prices as usual.

BOWERY THEATRE.

A WEEK OF NOVELTY.
MISS FANNY HERRING
In her great impersonation of
IXION. IXION. IXION.

The wonderful and world-renowned ZANFRETTA & CARON TROUPE, PANTOMIMISTS, DANSUESSES, ATHLETES, and GREATEST TIGHT-ROPE PERFORMERS IN THE WORLD.

Comic pantomime of DECHALEMEUX, by the whole ZANFRETTA & CARON TROUPE.

FRIDAY EVENING, ANNUAL BENEFIT of MR. WILLIAM B. FRELIGH, Manager.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
ITALIAN AIRS BY NATIVE ARTISTS.
All's Well That End's Well. Who Died First?
DAN BRYANT. EVERY NIGHT. DAN BRYANT.

EMPIRE RINK.—ADMISSION, 25 CENTS; reserved, 50c. The WATSON BROTHERS, the greatest gymnasts in the world, perform every night the great sommersault from hands to hands. Don't fail to see them; they are immense. Georgia Minstrels; songs and dances every night.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.,
NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 26.

MUSICAL.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS

FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

Terms easy. Payments by monthly installments. Rent applied on purchase. Call at the extensive manufactory of

E. P. NEEDHAM & SON,
Nos. 143, 145 and 147 EAST 23D-ST., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON,

(ESTABLISHED 1829,)

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, Warerooms No. 646 Broadway, New-York.

We are offering our instruments at greatly-reduced prices.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $100.

Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, Factory and warerooms, 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 25 new and 15 second-hand PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of fine first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of instruments returned the 1st of May. Also, 50 new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward, and new organs for $50 and upward, for cash.

AT BLUME'S.—GET THE BEST "KNABE" pianos, with agraffe and all latest improvements; second-hand pianos, $75, $150, $200. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST pianos manufactured, 5 yrs. guarantee; installments taken; second-hand pianos for sale and taken in exchange; pianos to let, the amount applied if purchased. J. C. BARNES, 137 8th-st., near Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

MILLET & SON'S OLD ESTABLISHED music store, No. 263 Broadway, sheet music, music books, musical instruments, cheap.

FOR SALE—A ROSEWOOD PIANO, IN good order; price $150. Apply at No. 60 East 129th-st., near 4th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE VELOCIPEDE CONTROVERSY SETTLED.

The undersigned have united the interests in their several patents, and are prepared to grant licenses to make and sell velocipedes, which will be protected by all their patents. Apply to CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, or to STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

A LOT OF SOILED CARRIAGES FOR SALE LOW.—Two pony phaetons, 16 buggies, three rockaways, two phaetons, one Victoria. Large assortment new styles carriages and harness at CALVIN WITTY'S warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN IN THE COUNTRY wishes a nice horse and buggy for its keeping; best of care and security given if required. Address G., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

THE TURF.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND, June 14, 1869.—The track is being broken up for running, and the stables are all in readiness for the accommodation of the horses that are to contend at the meetings, June 26, 30, and July 3.

EDWARD P. MORRIS, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

OPTHALMIC AND AURAL INSTITUTE,

NO. 46 EAST 12TH-ST., BROADWAY.

Dispensary for Eye and Ear diseases; open from 1 to 2 o'clock daily.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 25 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE physical and mental decay, and all diseases arising from early and self-abuse speedily and effectually cured by DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL. Read my little book, 33 pages; sent free. No. 56 Bond-st., one door from Bowery.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 56 Bond-st., one door from Bowery. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

PRIVATE DISEASES SPEEDILY AND effectually cured, without mercury or detention from business, by Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 120 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 227 EAST 7TH-ST.—MRS. BAREIS, midwife, of 25 years' uninterrupted practice, offers rooms and nursing, strictly private.

DR. EVANS' MAGIC INVIGORATORS RECommended to all intending marriage. Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Call, send or write.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY, Emissions, Premature Decay, speedily cured by Dr. EVANS' Elixir of Life. Office No. 94 Chatham-st.

UNFORTUNATES OF EITHER SEX ASsisted, and all the most private diseases cured immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

WEST POINT.

Close of the Graduating Exercises—Presentation of the Diplomas by General Sherman—His Address to the Graduates.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Tuesday, June 15, 1869.

The graduates of 1869 have safely passed the Rubicon of cadet life, so frequently insurmountable to many aspiring and ambitious young men, and are now waiting to have a few personal matters adjusted previous to taking their final departure from the Academy. It was at first expected that they would leave to-morrow, which was very satisfactory to those who were impatient to reach their homes and relatives, but now they will stay a day longer in consequence of their "general standing" not being prepared, or their accounts with the Academy entirely settled. On Thursday, however, the graduates have every hope of being permitted to take their farewell of West Point. It is probable that the interval will be fully occupied so as to prevent the boat race contemplated between the first and second class crews, although both express an eagerness to engage in the struggle.

To-day the graduates were presented with their diplomas by General SHERMAN. The ceremony took place before the entire battalion of cadets and a large number of spectators.

At 10:30 o'clock the gray uniformed corps formed in review, General SHERMAN and other officers passing up and down the lines. The former was very simply dressed, wearing a dark pair of pants without stripes and a military coat which was left unbuttoned, besides having an old felt hat. The plain uniform was in staring contrast with the more gorgeous habiliments of his companions. After General SHERMAN had inspected the lines the battalion commenced a short march on the double quick, subsequent to which the colors were dipped to the General, who lifted his hat in recognition of the honor. A rectangular square was then formed on the parade ground, three sides being represented by the cadets, while the remainder were filled by spectators who were kept in position by sentinels. The Graduating Class stood in line in the centre of the square, facing General SHERMAN and the crowd at his back. The diplomas were then distributed, each graduate stepping toward General SHERMAN and receiving the parchment directly from his hands.

During this part of the spectacle, the band commenced playing "Home, Sweet Home," which seemed to express a tender and loving good-bye to the graduates. At the conclusion of the presentation, General SHERMAN proceeded to make a warm and significant address to the Graduating Class, of which the following is a report:

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ADDRESS.

MY YOUNG FRIENDS: I am here this day at the invitation of your Superintendent, and in pursuance of an honored custom, to add by my official presence to the interest of an occasion that has brought together so many of your friends. Your Academic term of life is now over; the day for which you have waited so long is come at last, and you are about to sally forth into the wide, wide world, to a large extent master of your own actions, to bear its burdens and to enjoy its fruits. The diplomas this day conferred on you, and which you have fairly earned, are the official testimony prescribed by law, recorded on parchment and certified by the signatures of your Professors, certifying that you are qualified to be commissioned as officers in the army of the United States.

I take it for granted that the great mass of the class now before me will, like their predecessors, pass into the regular army, full of hope and ambition, determined to seek the bubble fame at the cannon's mouth, and resolved to reach the topmost round of its ladder. To these I shall be most happy hereafter in life to extend a helping hand, if you need it; but at this moment I need only offer that cheapest gift of man—advice. To be good officers you must be good men; true, faithful, honest, honorable, sober, industrious, and above all, you must love your country and your profession with an ardor, in comparison with which every other feeling will pale as the rushlight in the sun. The knight of old was said to be wedded to his sword; this should be emblematic of the modern soldier, who should love his corps, his regiment and his company, so that separation would be as banishment. For many years you must be content with subordinate positions, but even then you will have an admirable opportunity to study not only from books but from the acts and example of your seniors, and you may even profit by their mistakes. Step by step you must rise as older men pass away, and you should be well prepared for each change when it comes. Many and many a time will you sacrifice your best feelings, your strongest convictions, your comfort, your safety, even life itself, for your country or in the interest of others; and you may have to bear in silence the flings and taunts of personal enemies, the coldness and aversion of supposed friends, and the maledictions of men whose interests you are compelled to cross; but you must go on, surmounting with a steady hand the dangers and difficulties as they arise, watching well the currents which mark the worldly progress. Keep as far as you can in the main channel of events, and be very careful lest in the search of present ease and immediate advantage you do not drift into some side eddy, there to whirl about like a useless piece of driftwood. Let your thoughts and aim always keep in view some practical, useful end. I know that there exist many good men who honestly believe that one may by the aid of modern science, sit in comfort and ease in his cushioned office chair, with little blocks of wood to represent men, or with figures and algebraic signs may master the great game of war. I think this an insidious and most dangerous mistake. Science may test to a pound the strain upon every chord and brace and rod of the most complicated structure, or it may separate the component parts of every mineral, but it cannot penetrate the hearts of men. The soldier in the ranks is not a block of wood, or a mere unit; he is a man like yourselves, full of feeling and passion, varying in size and strength, and all the attributes of manhood; and as one man varies from another, so bodies of men vary still more, while certain characteristics pervade them all. The only schools where war and its kindred services can be properly learned are in the camp, in the field, on the plains, in the mountains, or at the regular forts where our army is. You must understand man, without which your past knowledge were vain. You must come into absolute contact with soldiers, partake of their food and labors, share their vicissitudes, study their habits, impress yourself on them and be impressed by them, until they realize that you not only possess more book knowledge than they, but that you equal if not surpass them in all the qualities of manhood, in riding, in swimming, in enduring the march and the bivouac, in the sagacity of the woodman and hunter, and what is most important of all, you must acquire the great secret of human control by which masses of men are led to deeds of courage and heroism. Rome was great and glorious when her legions could march thirteen leagues a day, and carry their fifty pounds of baggage per man; when her proudest Consuls sought honor at the head of those legions in the forests of transalpine Gaul and Germany; but she declined when these same Consuls sought ease and luxury in their marble palaces, or in those exquisite villas which poets and philosophers have made immortal. India and the Colonies have been to England a rare school for Generals, and the national sports of riding and hunting and yachting have preserved the physical superiority of her youth, in spite of the home comforts and luxuries of the great mass of her people. No modern nation possesses better military academies than France, yet the barren wastes and steppes of Algeria have trained some of her best modern Generals. In our favored country you have every stimulus possible to develop the manly strength and courage so essential to success in our chosen profession of arms. The whole seacoast and Northern lakes invite you to outdoor exercise in boating and fishing. The waters of Florida and Texas swarm with fish, and their woods and fields abound in deer and wild game. The great Plains are lively with the Sioux, the Cheyenne and Arapahoes, and vast herds of buffalo, of which you have heard so much. The Rocky Mountains still afford an endless range to the mountain sheep, the black-tailed deer, the elk and antelope; and the far-off mountains of California, Oregon and Idaho will nurture enough grizzly and cinnamon bears to dare to the encounter the boldest rider and hunter. These are the schools in which you are destined to learn many a hard lesson of patience and endurance, and it is from these schools that I look for the men who are to lead our future armies. I have oftentimes been asked by friends, familiar with XENOPHON, HUME and JOMINI, in which of these books I had learned the secret of leading armies on long and difficult marches, and they seemed surprised when I answered that I was not aware that I had been influenced by any of them. I told them what I now tell you in all simplicity and truth, that when I was a young Lieutenant of artillery, I had often hunted deer in the swamps of the Edisto, the Cowpens and the Santee, and had seen with my own eyes that they could be passed with wagons; that in the Spring of 1844 I had ridden on horseback from Marietta, Ga., to the Valley of the Tennessee, and back to Augusta, passing in my course over the very field of Allatoona, of Kenesaw and Atlanta, where it afterward fell to my share to command armies and to utilize the knowledge thus gained. Again, in 1849 and 1850, I was in California, and saw arrive across that wide belt of 2,000 miles of uninhabited country the caravans of emigrants, composed of men, women and children, who reached their destination in health and strength, and when we used to start on a journey of a thousand miles with a single blanket as covering, and a coil of dried meat and a sack of parched corn meal as food.

With this knowledge fairly acquired in actual experience, was there any need for me to look back to ALEXANDER the Great, to MARLBOROUGH or NAPOLEON for examples? Would I not rather have been worthy of censure had I hesitated, when duly called, to conduct a well-organized army, thoroughly equipped and abundantly supplied, across a few hundred miles of inhabited country that lay between me and the enemies of our Government?

There was an old army rule that every officer should serve with his company for at least three years before even asking for a leave of absence, or for a staff detail. This rule was founded in experience, and had the sanction of many of our ancestors, and for this rule I entertain a profound respect, that I have occasion to complain of hereafter; but I honestly believe that great and important as have been the lessons you have learned at West Point, those you must acquire in the first four years of actual service in the army will be equally important, and will have a more direct influence on your individual fame and fortunes. Do not understand me as undervaluing education in any form, most of all in the manner pursued here, of which results from a careful study of history and precedents; but that I attach equal importance to that practical knowledge that can only be acquired by actual contact with men, in camp, on the picket line, in the march, as also in the administration of affairs by which an army is enlisted, organized, clothed, equipped, fed, paid, and handled in battle.

If any one of you were suddenly called on to manage a steam engine, in perfect order, I doubt if you would like to undertake it, though you profess to understand the functions of all its parts, and the principles of science by which they are governed. An army is a much more complicated machine than a steam engine. It is composed of an infinite variety of parts, each unit being of flesh, and blood, requiring food and clothing, arms, ammunition, wagons, tents, and almost everything natural and manufactured. It is held together by an organization and discipline, demanding great knowledge and labor, moved into action by causes more powerful than steam, and so intimately connected with the whole fabric of government, that ignorance and mismanagement would result in a catastrophe more fatal than could result from the explosion of a steam engine.

Even in time of peace and legislation our army demands the watchful care of trained and skillful officers, and when aroused to action it calls for the exercise of the highest qualities of human nature, enlightened by study and fortified by the experience of a lifetime. You may hear of men born as Generals; but I have yet to see the first one who has not been compelled to earn his fame by hard study, by toil and exposure, and I should as soon look for an experienced surgeon among students, or a lawyer fit to manage a case in the Supreme Court of the United States who had not passed through a long training in the inferior courts, as to find an officer fit to command an army in the field, who had not passed through the ordeal in the minor grades of our profession. Of course, an army may be used, and is constantly used in connection with the civil administration of Government, yet war is its true element, and battle its ultimate use. The habits of its component parts should be shaped to that end, more especially in time of peace, when there are so many disturbing causes at work, and when the pretensions and boasts of men cannot be subjected to that stern test which so promptly proves the true from the false. Many of you may lead a long and active life without witnessing a great battle, or even engaging in mortal strife, yet if it comes upon you and finds you unprepared, you will surely be adjudged derelict and condemned accordingly. I hope, then, that you realize that you have only begun the study and labor of your profession, and that you have only acquired by four years of hard study at West Point a practical use of its rudiments; yet these rudiments are deemed by all men—civilians as well as soldiers—so important that the United States has founded this national academy at great cost, and has maintained it for more than fifty years, through good report and through evil report, and I believe it will continue to foster and support it, if the graduates will, as heretofore, display in their lives the virtues common to all professions, and especially that ardent, deep devotion to the national flag which has made it a proud emblem over the whole surface of this globe.

And now, my young friends, I will conclude by repeating that your race in the great contest of life has only begun; that your country now offers you an honorable career, with the highest honors to him who will labor hardest to deserve them. No matter what your standing may be in your class, you start again fair and square in a race where perseverance in the right will surely win, and you may rest assured that your ultimate fate and fame will result from the laws of God, designed for living men, as wise and beneficent as that which guide the dead planets in their spheres.

At the close of the address, a salute of thirteen guns was fired in honor of General SHERMAN.

A WEST POINT ALUMNI.

It is the intention of the former graduates of the Military Academy to form an alumni association, similar to college organizations. It will not be exclusively confined to those serving in the army, but will include all those loyal ones who graduated from the Academy. The particular object is understood to be to establish yearly reunions and dinners, which are designed to give a pleasant interest to those who have been Academy companions and chums in former years. A preliminary meeting of the Alumni was held some time ago at the College of the City of New-York. Another meeting will be held at 12 o'clock to-morrow, at the military chapel on the Academy grounds for the purpose of selecting permanent officers, &c.

The Sing Sing Keeper's Trial.

The trial of CHARLES SULLIVAN for the murder of HENRY O'NEIL, an escaped convict from the State Prison at Sing Sing, on the 18th of March last, was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County, at White Plains, yesterday morning.

Hon. WM. ROBERTSON, JOHN S. BATES and FRANCIS LARKIN, Esq., appeared for the accused, and JACKSON O. DYKEMAN, Esq., District-Attorney, for the People. The District-Attorney in opening the case on the part of the prosecution gave a brief history of the circumstances attending the tragedy. There had been an outrage committed at the Sing Sing Prison at an early hour of March 18, and some time afterward several men were observed by Captain JACOB STORM near Tarrytown, in the town of Greenburg, going to his barn, and suspecting that their object was to steal, a watch was kept upon the building. In the course of the afternoon three persons came in search of what they supposed to be the convicts, and while on the outside of the barn, Captain STORM heard some one call out to him: "I will surrender to you; I see it is useless for me to hold out; I cannot escape;" that O'NEIL, one of the escaped convicts slid down from the hay-mow to the barn floor. Almost at the same moment SULLIVAN entered with a pistol in his hand, when O'NEIL cried out, "Oh! CHARLEY, don't shoot me; I've surrendered." SULLIVAN replied: "I will shoot, d—n you," advanced to within about eight feet of where O'NEIL stood, and fired at him. O'NEIL, the convict, was badly wounded, he was then taken to Sing Sing, where he died from the effects of the injury inflicted by SULLIVAN. Captain JACOB STORM was then called to the stand, and testified substantially to the above facts.

Charles Williams testified that he was with Sullivan and Manning at the time they went to the barn of Captain Storms, but he did not see Sullivan kick O'Neil; he had some recollection about his begging Charley (Sullivan) not to shoot him as he had surrendered to Captain Storms.

Dr. James W. Scribner testified that he was called upon to dress the wounds of O'Neil, and described the nature of the same.

The case is still on, and will probably occupy the Court another day.

Murderous Assault in a House of Ill-Repute.

JAMES SULLIVAN, of No. 3 Washington-street, became partially intoxicated on Sunday night, and while in that condition entered the saloon of CHARLES SMITH, at No. 64 Greenwich-street. These two men speedily engaged in a quarrel, when the proprietor of the saloon ran behind his bar, seized a club, and struck SULLIVAN on the head with it, the latter being reduced to insensibility. SULLIVAN was removed to his residence where he yet remains in a critical condition. Coroner FLYNN yesterday obtained the wounded man's *ante-mortem* statement, upon which a warrant was issued for the arrest of his assailant. The accused is now locked up in the Tombs to await results.

The Jamaica Elopement—A Double Villainy.

It will be remembered that HENRY WOODRUFF, of Jamaica, who eloped with Mrs. BAYLIS, of that place, about ten days ago, afterward returned to his home, and upon begging his wife's pardon, was forgiven, and, as was supposed, settled down to the full enjoyment of domestic bliss. On Saturday evening, however, he again left his home, taking with him a number of valuables belonging to his wife. He has not since been heard from, and it is thought that he has gone back to Mrs. BAYLIS.

Personal.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday by the steamer *Germania*, of the Hamburg line, was Judge GEORGE C. BARRETT, of the Court of Common Pleas, accompanied by his family. The Judge makes the trip to Europe in consequence of ill health, which he hopes to restore by a two months tour through France, Germany and Switzerland. Judges BRADY, of the Common Pleas, ALKER, of the Marine Court, and a number of the Court officers and friends, were present to wish him a pleasant voyage.

Burglary in Sixth-avenue.

During the night of Sunday last the tailoring store of HERMAN MANLOK was entered by burglars, who succeeded in getting away unobserved with a quantity of the clothes valued at $900. Detectives MCCARTY, MCGOWAN and CROWLEY succeeded during the day in arresting JAMES GILLEN and LOUIS DOUGLAS as two of the burglars, and LOUIS MENDELSOHN, of No. 685 Sixth-avenue, as the receiver of a part of the stolen property. The latter, when arraigned yesterday before Justice LEDWITH, pleaded "not guilty." The cloth, however, having been identified by MANLOK, and the facts stated being given in evidence, he was committed for trial at the General Sessions. GILLEN and DOUGLAS, who are youths of about eighteen years, were also arraigned, but the case against them not being fully prepared, they were remanded to the Station-house.

THE LYON ESTATE.

A Legal Muddle Peremptorily Settled—The Widow Withdraws Her Petition for Letters of Administration—The Sister of Deceased to be Appointed Administratrix.

The adjourned hearing on the rival petitions for letters of administration on the estate of HENRY C. LYON, deceased, a brief statement in relation to which was published in yesterday's TIMES, came on before Surrogate TUCKER yesterday morning. Ex-Recorder JAMES M. SMITH and Mr. J. M. ROBERTSON appeared as counsel for Mrs. SHEPARD and Mrs. HOLDEN, the sisters of the deceased, and Mr. THOMAS C. FIELD appeared for the lady who claims to be the widow.

On taking his seat the Surrogate remarked that a statement in relation to this case appeared in the TIMES of to-day which reflected on the Surrogate, and he would like to know if any of the parties present was responsible for it. He deemed it highly improper that statements of a case pending before the Court should be published in advance of the trial.

Mr. FIELD replied that he had not seen the statement and therefore could not speak in regard to it.

Mr. SMITH remarked that he had heard that there was a statement published in the TIMES, but he had not read it. He was sorry that anything had appeared and was in no way responsible for it.

Mr. ROBERTSON stated that he had nothing to do with the article and was not instrumental in its publication.

Mr. FIELD here informed the Court that he had heard that one of the parties interested in the case went to the TIMES office a few days ago with a statement of the case which he had written, and which he desired to have published, and that he was told that it could not be published except over his signature. He had heard this, he repeated, but he did not know whether it was true or not.

Mr. HOLDEN, the husband of one of the sisters of the deceased, here arose and said that he supposed that he was the person alluded to by Mr. FIELD, and he desired to say to the Court—

SURROGATE TUCKER—If you have counsel I will hear you through him; otherwise not.

Mr. HOLDEN took his seat.

Mr. FIELD then stated that his client was not ready to go on with the case, and he asked for a postponement.

The Surrogate denied the application for a further postponement, and said the case must proceed now.

Mr. FIELD then said that his client had prepared an affidavit which she wished filed and in which she withdrew her petition for letters of administration. He said this step was rendered necessary by her inability to proceed with the hearing in the absence of important witnesses. But while thus withdrawing her petition she wished to reserve all rights which she might hereafter find herself entitled to.

Mr. SMITH said the withdrawal of her petition was equivalent to a renunciation of her rights as a widow, and she could not hereafter make any application to the Court in that character.

The Surrogate said that, as the case now stood, he should grant letters of administration to the sister, in accordance with her petition. One of the petitions stated the personal property of the deceased to be $60,000 and the other at $70,000. He should take the higher sum, and would fix the bonds at double the amount, viz., $140,000.

It was subsequently agreed that the sureties should appear and justify on some day this week, due notice of which should be given to the counsel for the opposite side.

Thus ends, in all probability, the proceedings before the Surrogate in the matter of the Lyon estate. And here it is, perhaps, proper to say that the statement of the case which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, the origin of which appeared to be such a puzzle to all parties, and the propriety, though not the truth, of which his Honor, the Surrogate, so emphatically impugns, was prepared by our reporter from records on file in the Courts, and from facts furnished by parties having no interest whatever in the case. Considering that it is nine months since this case first came before the Surrogate, and that it has been called up in open Court and postponed every month during that time; considering also the notorious circumstances attending the death of Mr. LYON, his wide circle of acquaintance, and the large amount of property involved in his estate, it is not at all surprising that the case should have attracted some attention even beyond the circle of those immediately interested, and that a newspaper that pretends to give the occurrences of the day should get hold of and publish facts that were the subject of daily comment by hundreds of persons. The accuracy of the statement is not contradicted; and as to its impropriety "in advance of the trial," it is as difficult to see it as it is to discover wherein the statement "reflects on the Surrogate." One thing is certain—if it had not been published "in advance of the trial," it would not have been published at all; for it now appears that, after nine months' delay to accommodate a claimant for letters of administration, she withdraws her petition and abandons a trial altogether.

ATROCTIES ON SHIPBOARD.

Conviction of the Third Mate of the Ship James Foster, Jr.—The Boatswain Found Guilty on One, and the Carpenter on Two Additional Indictments—Other Trials Pending Against the Same Officers.

In the United States District Court, (Brooklyn,) yesterday, the trials of the officers indicted for assaulting the seamen on board the ship *James Foster, Jr.*, were continued. The third mate, THOMAS MURPHY, was put on trial yesterday charged with cruelly beating and otherwise ill-treating WILLIAM WALSH, a boy about 16 years of age, who died afterward, before the arrival of the ship at this port.

John McVeety, second mate of the ship *Foster*, was the first witness called. He testified that he knew Wm. Walsh, who was a mariner on board the ship; he was a boy of 16 or 18 years of age; he was sick and weakly; recollect an assault made on him by prisoner, Murphy; witness was walking the poop-deck at the time; saw Murphy shake Walsh, who fell down; prisoner then stamped on his head; witness went toward them, and asked prisoner what he was doing; the prisoner said "the boy could not be found when wanted;" replied to him, "Recollect, that is a mere boy; stop beating him;" the next day Walsh had two black eyes and a swollen face; he died two or three days before we arrived in port—about a week after this assault.

Cross-examined—I have sometimes slapped Walsh for being away when wanted; never beat him; the boy gave the officers some trouble on account of his absence at times when wanted for duty.

Lewis Oloson, seaman, testified to having seen prisoner strike Walsh with the "strap," on the quarter-deck, and afterward made him "ride the black horse."

The District-Attorney here put in evidence the log-book of the ship, showing that the boy WALSH died on Feb. 28 of gangrege.

Counsel declined to sum up the case. The Court thereupon charged the jury that the mode of punishment administered by the prisoner (stamping on WALSH) was illegal, even supposing the boy to have been skulking his work. As to the beating with the strap, unless the jury believed the boy was knocked down with it, it could not be considered as coming fully up to the requirement demanded to prove a felony. Touching the "riding the black horse," it would be their duty to inquire whether, under the circumstances, this mode of punishment endangered the boy's life. If so, they must find the prisoner guilty.

The jury retired, and, after a few minutes' absence, returned a verdict of "guilty under the first count."

THE CARPENTER AGAIN CONVICTED.

JAMES GLYNN, the carpenter, was then put on trial for unjustifiably assaulting and beating with a belaying pin ABRAHAM BRADLEY, a seaman and passenger cook, who died in consequence of this maltreatment, received while in a sick and debilitated condition. JAMES ALLEN, a passenger, recounted the circumstances of the beating and kicking of BRADLEY by the prisoner. On the next day he was one mass of bruises. He died in four or five days afterward. No summing up was made by counsel. The jury retired under the charge of the Court, and almost immediately returned a verdict of "guilty."

GLYNN was then put on trial for assaulting GEORGE GRANT, *alias* "Liverpool," a seaman, and also for assaulting him with intent to kill. GRANT, it appears, was sick in the hospital, unable to do duty, and while in that condition GLYNN kicked him in the head so severely that the man died in six or eight hours afterward, being found dead in his bunk. GRANT was delirious at the time he received the kicking. GLYNN went into the hospital, and was found kicking GRANT about the body, saying, "If you want a doctor, I'll be your doctor; I'll make you work, you ——." GRANT was nearly naked at this time, and had his hand in a dirty bucket, trying to get out and eat the filth it contained, complaining of being hungry. The log-book states that he died on the 29th of January, of "apoplexy and exposure to the cold," a pharse that the District-Attorney remarked was peculiarly suspicious, considering the testimony that had been brought out on this trial. The jury found the prisoner "guilty."

SECOND CONVICTION OF THE BOATSWAIN.

WILLIAM CRUTHERS, the boatswain, was then tried on a charge of beating GEORGE GRANT, the same mariner who was beaten and kicked by the carpenter, and who died soon afterward, as testified to on the last trial. The jury found the prisoner guilty of the assault charged in the indictment.

There are six indictments still pending against GLYNN, and several against both the boatswain, CRUTHERS, and MURPHY, the third mate, besides one indictment in which they are jointly charged with sundry and divers assaults on members of the crew.

MORE TOMBS LAWYERS.

Serious Charges Against Various Gentlemen of the Legal Fraternity—Alleged Frauds on Clients.

Several complaints were made to Marshal TOOMER, at the Mayor's office yesterday, against lawyers and others who had taken money for services to be rendered and had failed to perform the same.

Mrs. MARY HEARN complained that her lawyer, Mr. MORGAN, undertook to collect a claim for $2,462; that he compromised the same for $550, but neglected to account for this sum to his client.

Captain W. MORGAN, of New-Jersey, entered a complaint against REAVY BROTHERS, lawyers, to the effect that they had received from his (complainant's) wife $60 to commence a suit against J. WALTER SCOTT, proprietor of the so-called New-York Medical University, and that REAVY & Co. had so far failed to perform the services promised.

JAMES C. KELLY also complained that one of the REAVYS had collected a claim of $507 72 due complainant, but that REAVY denied having received the amount, and refused to account for it. KELLY further states that he paid REAVY $110 for his services.

The cases were set down for further hearing.

The Police Surgeons—Secret Meeting Held by them Yesterday.

The Board of Police Surgeons held a secret meeting yesterday at the Central Office, at which it is understood they adopted such measures as will negative the decided action of the Police Commissioners to enforce a stricter attention to the routine duties appertaining to the position of a Police Surgeon. The newly arranged ambulance system and the rules laid down for the guidance of the Department have given the Police Surgeons considerable trouble, as no person can be sent to hospital without their sanction or advice. Heretofore the Police Surgeons have escaped considerable extra duty at night by the ready response of private physicians, who were called on by the Police in cases of emergency. For many months no Police Surgeon, except, indeed, the indefatigable Dr. ARMSTRONG, at the Central Office, has made it his business to respond to calls at night; their private practice affording a ready and plausible excuse for their seeming neglect. The Board of Police have become convinced that the salary attached to the position of a Police Surgeon is sufficient to secure the services of competent physicians, who will be willing to devote their whole time to the interests of the Department, and it is understood that a resolution will prevail in the Board at an early day, making it imperative that each surgeon in the Department shall actually reside in the district he may be assigned to, and be compelled to respond to all calls made in the district, so that cases of emergency and danger may be promptly attended to. That the surgeons will succeed in inducing the Commissioners to make still further concessions, no one at all familiar with the situation for a moment believes.

Trial Trip of the Wrecking and Fire Steamer John Fuller.

In compliance with the order of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department, an official trial trip of the fire and wrecking steamer *John Fuller*, belonging to JOHN C. BAXTER & SONS, ship agents, No. 308 West-street, took place yesterday. At 11:30 A. M. General SHALER, President of the Board, with his associate Commissioners, F. S. MASSEY and the Brooklyn Fire Commissioners, together with Captains STORY and MARTIN, representing the Marine Underwriters, left the pier at the foot of Wall-street in the *John Fuller*, and started up the East River on the proposed trip. At 2:15 the *Fuller* arrived at City Island, wharf, and rigged her pumps for the trial. These pumps, of which she has two, are the Hardick Niagara steam-pumps, having two steam-cylinders, each twenty-three inches square, and the capacity of throwing 8,000 gallons of water per minute. Eight hose-pipes were attached to the box cap, each of which ejected a stream 200 feet from a nozzle one and a half inch in diameter. The first trial was made with the regular Corporation leather hose, which burst when a full head of steam was put on, so great was the water pressure. Rubber hose was next used, and proved more satisfactory. After this, the wrecking pump was worked, displaying the ease with which any submerged vessel can be pumped dry and raised. The stream pumped out was two feet in diameter. At the end of the experimental trial Presidents SHALER and MASSEY pronounced the apparatus a complete success.

The *John Fuller* was built for Messrs. BAXTER & SONS by NEAFIE & LEVY, of Philadelphia, two years ago. She is 100 feet long and 18 feet beam, and steams eleven miles an hour. At night she lies at the foot of Charlton-street, Pier No. 45 North River, and a man is kept on watch for any signal of alarm in the harbor. The party returned to the City in excellent humor, and perfectly satisfied with their trip.

Raffle for the Jewels Contributed to the Cause of Cuban Independence.

Last evening the jewels contributed to aid the cause of Cuban independence were raffled for at the house of Mrs. COLAS, No. 58 West Nineteenth-street. There were 2,000 chances at $5 each. The first prize, consisting of a superb set of pearls and diamonds, valued at $2,500, was won by Señor AGRAMENTE. The remaining articles, consisting of diamond rings, pearl necklaces, gold chains, watches, diamond studs, &c., were divided into forty sets. The following were the lucky numbers:

1,893, 410, 120, 1,376, 068, 1,293, 1,525, 461, 1,603, 835, 1,457, 947, 310, 998, 1,423, 490, 1,999, 1,366, 1,066, 481, 1,250, 7981,017, 895, 607, 1,397, 244, 243, 580, 256, 1,049, 678, 1,678, 1'274, 1,192, 667, 1,967, 1,401, 904, 1,827.

District Republican Meetings.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth Assembly District held a meeting last night at the Hall, corner of Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, B. B. DUMVILLE, President, in the chair. Resolutions were passed chiefly in relation to the distribution of Federal offices in the City districts. The Twenty-first District Union Republican Convention met at hall corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue, H. DE CAMP in the chair. The question of Federal patronage was here also, the principal topic of discussion. A series of resolutions were adopted in which it was declared that in selecting persons to fill the different offices, sincere, active, earnest advocates of Republican principles, being honest and capable, should be preferred.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction opened, in the Plimpton Buildings, at the corner of Stuyvesant and Ninth streets, a labor bureau, where all persons, irrespective of their occupations, can get employment. No fee or charge is demanded either from the applicants seeking employment or from employers seeking help. The bureau is open daily.

The German Sharpshooters' festival was continued yesterday at Jones' Wood. The weather was more favorable, and the Schuetzen battalion had consequently better opportunities for practice. Prizes were distributed in the evening, consisting of sums of $40 and $50 and small gold and silver medals. Dancing and other festivities were prolonged to a late hour.

The delegates of the Northeast Saengerbund who are engaged in making arrangements for participating in the Saengerfest at Baltimore, held a meeting last evening at the Germania Assembly rooms. A committee was appointed to perfect the arrangements for the departure of the singers. The Societies from the interior of the State will join the New-York Society in a grand procession prior to their departure.

Rowing matches took place yesterday off the Battery between two double-oared and three single-sculled boats. PATRICK HENNESSY and JOHN DELANCEY won the first prize, a gold watch. JOHN BIGLAN won the single scull prize, which was a champion flag.

An interesting company of boys and girls left the offices of the Children's Aid Society yesterday, in charge of one of the agents, to be provided with homes in the far West.

The Americus Club, an association of young gentlemen of the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, give their second annual excursion to Alderney Park on Monday next, leaving the foot of Christopher-street at 8 A. M. The respectability of the organization is a warrant that it will be an enjoyable occasion.

Brooklyn.

The corner-stone of St. John's Chapel, Brooklyn, was laid yesterday at the southwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Douglas-street, near Flatbush-avenue. Bishop LITTLEJOHN officiated, and addresses were made by the Bishop and Rev. Dr. G. F. SEYMOUR. The building will probably cost $40,000.

The Eleventh Brigade, numbering 1,200 men, from the Twenty-third, Thirty-second, Forty-seventh and Fifty-sixth Regiments, with four howitzers, were reviewed in Prospect Park Parade Ground yesterday, by General MESEROLE. A large assemblage witnessed the manœuvres, which were creditably executed.

The members of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Bedford-avenue, to the number of 117, have voted on the subject of lay delegation. Of these seventy-seven voted in favor and forty against lay delegation.

The number of deaths in the City of Brooklyn last week was 128.

The result of the Coroner's inquest upon the body of WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, who was shot at Weeksville, on Sunday morning, was a verdict by the jury "that deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of FRANCIS DRAKE, on June 13, 1869, and that the shooting was done in self-defence." DRAKE was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

New-Jersey.

In the case of Mrs. BANTA, the physicians have expressed themselves satisfied of her perfect sanity, and she was accordingly discharged yesterday. She claims that the relatives of her husband had trumped up the story in order to get her out of the way.

RICHARD MCGEOGAN, a child only 20 months old, was run over yesterday, at the corner of Prospect and South Second streets, Jersey City, by a horse and wagon, driven by FRANK SANDERSON, who was afterward arrested. The child was killed, and Coroner WARREN will hold an inquest.

INTERNAR REVENUE.—Fifty-four thousand dollars were received yesterday at the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Newark. Yesterday was the last day that payment could be made without the percentage.

On Thursday, the eighth annual regatta of the Jersey Yacht Club will come off. The yachts are to start from the Club-house, passing outside Bedloe's Island, around the buoy below Robin's Reef light, thence to a stake boat anchored off McGiehan's, thence to the home boat; the course to be sailed over twice; distance twenty miles. There are ten first-class and twelve second-class entries, and the regatta will be one of the best of the season.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 15—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅝ for money, and 92¾@92⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 80¾. Erie Railway Shares, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 15—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens a shade firmer. Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

PRODUCE.—Tallow, 43s. 9d. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 15.

Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 9d.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 15—1 P. M.

Consols for money.......92⅝

Consols for account.......92¾

United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 80¾, and are now quiet and steady at those figures. Illinois Centrals, 94; Erie Shares, 19¾.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 15—1 P. M.

Corn is firmer, but not quotably higher. Wheat is buoyant for California White, and prices have advanced to 9s. 6d. per cental; No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 8s. 7d. Flour firm.

Lard is firmer at 72s. 9d. per cwt.

HAVRE, Tuesday, June 15.

The Cotton market opens a shade firmer, but prices are unaltered.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 15—2 P. M.

The weather to-day throughout England is wet and unfavorable to the growing crops.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 15—2 P. M.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for Yarns and Fabrics is quiet.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 15—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅝ for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 80¾. Erie Railway Shares, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 95; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¾.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, June 15.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 86½@86⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 15.

The Bourse is dull; Rentes, 71f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 15—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet. Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 7d. ₽ cental for California White. Peas, 37s. ₽ quarter for Canadian.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 15.

Linseed Oil, £31 3s. ₽ ton. Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 15.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT in fair demand, principally for shipment; sales, 8,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, by sample, at $1 29½; 6,500 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 29; 1,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 30; 7,500 bushels Sheboygan Club, to arrive, at $1 30; 1,080 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, in car lots, at $1 38; 360 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 40; and 360 bushels prime White Canada at $1 60. CORN scarce and firm; sales car lots No. 1 at 81c. OATS held at 75c. for Illinois. RYE quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 75 ₽ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20 @ $21; Middlings, $25 @ $28 ₽ ton. Canal FREIGHTS unchanged; Wheat, 8¼c.; Corn, 7¼c.; Oats, 4¾c., to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—13,000 bushels Wheat, 925,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—100 bbls. Flour, 38,500 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 907,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the Canals from Buffalo and Oswego for tide water yesterday noon as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Wheat, 1,500,000 bushels; Corn, 388,000 bushels; Oats, 281,000 bushels; Rye, 9,400 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 15.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON—nominally 30c. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $4 25@$5; Extra, $4 87@$5; Double Extra, $5 25@$6 25; Treble Extra to Fancy, $7@$9 75. WHEAT quiet; No. 3 Spring, $1 05; No. 2, $1 06@$1 08; No. 1, $1 10@$1 11; Choice to Fancy Club, $1 12½@$1 14; Low to Prime to Choice Red Fall, $1 20@$1 40; strictly Choice to Fancy Fall, $1 50@$1 62½; Choice to Fancy White, $1 50@$1 70. CORN—Mixed and Yellow, in bulk, 65c.@67c.; Mixed, in sacks, 70c.@75c.; Yellow, 70c.@78c., the latter for Fancy; 80c.@84c. for White, all in new sacks. OATS unchanged. RYE unchanged. WHISKY firm at 94c. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $33 50. BACON—City Shoulders, 14½c.; Country Pork House, 14c.; City Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18⅝c.; Plain Canvassed Hams, 16½c.; Sugar-cured, 20c.@20½c. LARD firm; Choice Kettle, 19c. CATTLE steady at $4@$7. Live HOGS steady at $7 50@$9. RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 15.

FLOUR quiet at $5 50@$6 for Spring Extras. WHEAT firm and advancing; sales of No. 1 at $1 15½@$1 16¼; No. 2 at $1 13¾@$1 14, cash. CORN active and in good demand; sales of No. 1 at 63½c.; No. 2 at 60c.@60¼c. OATS dull; sales of No. 2 at 59½c.@59¾c. RYE quiet at 95½c. for No. 1. BARLEY neglected and nominal; sales at $1 30@$1 40 for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull and unsettled; sales at 96c. Mess PORK $33; Rump PORK, $26 50. LARD, 19c.@19¼c. HAMS, 15½c. CATTLE active and steady for all grades, except Butchers'; sales at $4 75@$5 90 for Common to Fair Cows and Light Steers; $6 85@$7 40 for Good to Choice; $7 60 for Extra Choice. Live HOGS dull and weak; sales at $8 30@$8 90 for Common to Fair; $9@$9 40 for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 122,000 bushels Corn, 59,000 bushels Oats, 1,900 bushels Rye, 4,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 139,000 bushels Corn, 65,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 100,000 bushels; Corn, 4,800 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Flour, 7,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 88,000 bushels; Corn, 46,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. FREIGHTS weaker; Wheat, 14½c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 8c., to New-York; FLOUR inactive; sales, 600 bbls. at $5 75 for Nos. 1 and 2. City Ground Spring WHEAT in good demand and firm at the advance; sales 250,000 bushels at $1 24@$1 25@$1 26½ for No. 2 Chicago; opening at $1 26½@$1 26¾ for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 25¾@$1 26¾ for No. 2 Milwaukee, to arrive; Racine opening at $1 27, and No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 30; closing nominally at $1 26½ for Chicago, $1 27 for Milwaukee, to arrive. CORN dull; but little in market; sales, 10,000 bushels in car lots at 66c.@73c. OATS dull; held at 69c.; buyers offer 68c.@68½c. RYE neglected. PORK firm at $33 for Heavy Mess. LARD quiet at 19c.@19½c. HIGHWINES nominally 97c., with no buyers.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 15.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm with a light supply; sales at $1 15@$1 20. CORN in good demand at 64c.@66c. for Prime Mixed to Choice White. OATS steady at 68c.@72c. RYE scarce with small sales; quoted at $1 10@$1 15. COTTON active and higher; Middlings, 30½c. TOBACCO in good demand; sales 250 hhds. at $5 30@$20 70 for Lugs; Trash dull; other grades firm. WHISKY firm; sales at 93c.; holders ask 94c. Mess PORK held $33; salable at $32 75. Bulk MEATS, 13c.@16c.; holders ask higher. BACON firm; sales at 14½c. for Shoulders; 17½c.@18c. for Sides. LARD held at 19½c. with no sales. GOLD, 138. MONEY tight. EXCHANGE dull.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, June 15.

COTTON active and advanced; Middlings, 30¾c.@31c.; sales, 2,950 bales; receipts, 668 bales. GOLD, 137⅝. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 151; New-York Sight, ⅛ premium. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 62@$6; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 50. CORN—White, $1. OATS, 72c.@73c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY, $26. PORK, $34 50. BACON, 15c. for Shoulders, 18¾c.@19c. for Sides. LARD—Tierce, 19c.; Keg, 21c. SUGAR—Common, 9¾c.@10¾c.; Prime, 13c.@13¼c. MOLASSES nominal. WHISKY—92c.@95c. COFFEE—Fair, 14¼c.@15½c.; Prime, 16½c.@16¾c.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, June 15.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT advancing; Amber, $1 32½; White Regular, $1 33; No. 1 White, $1 54. CORN active and better; No. 1, 68½c. on spot; 69c. buyer June; 67c. seller June. OATS declining; Michigan, 64c. RYE dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 1,900 bushels Wheat, 2,300 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, June 15.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 162 head; there being a light supply, the stock was quickly disposed of, but at unchanged prices; sales of Extra at $12 50@$12 75; First Quality, $12@$12 25; Second Quality, $11@$11 50; Third Quality, $10@$10 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 2,194 head; sales at 4c.@9½c. ₽ lb. Spring LAMBS, $5@$8. Veal CALVES, $3@$15.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, June 15.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; sales at $1 19 for No. 1, $1 15 for No. 2. OATS quiet at 59c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 55c. for rejected new. RYE dull and nominal. Grain FREIGHTS firm and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 Flour, 173,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 106,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 15.

FLOUR—Superfine, $4 50. WHEAT—Red, $1 10; White, $1 20. CORN—Shelled, 65c. OATS, 67c. RYE, $1 25. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $33. BACON—Clear Sides, 18½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; Shoulders, 14½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 19½c. LARD, 19c. WHISKY, 92c. TOBACCO unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, June 15.

COTTON excited at 31c.@31½c.; receipts, 1,100 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 88c.@90c. OATS, 75c.@76c. PORK, $33 50. LARD, 19½c.@21c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Sides, 18¾c.@19c.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, June 15.

COTTON opened active and in demand, and closed firm; sales, 1,000 bales; Low Middlings, 29c.@29½c.; receipts, 71 bales; exports, 903 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 15.

FLOUR is quiet at $4 50@$5 50. WHEAT, $1 35@$1 60. LEGAL TENDERS, 73.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, June 15.

The COTTON market is firm; Middlings, 30c.; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 160 bales; exports, 770 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, June 15.

The COTTON market is firm; sales, 460 bales; receipts, 12 bales; Middlings, 30c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 15.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 103; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 32⅝; Reading Railroad, 49; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57⅜. Gold, 138⅜.

[Advertisement.]

The Summer styles of KNOX, the Hatter, are as popular as were his Spring styles. KNOX has the lead in his line, and he will keep it. His great experience enables him to decide what will please those who desire a neat and tasty hat, and all who call at his establishment are sure of being pleased. KNOX's assortment of Panama and other Straw Hats cannot be surpassed.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 15—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	S.	Cloudy	60
Halifax	S. W.	Overcast	62
Portland	S.	Cloudy	64
Boston	S. W.	Cloudy	70
New-York	S.	Raining	68
Philadelphia	S. W.	Raining	67
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Raining	73
Washington	S. W.	Raining	76
Richmond	S. W.	Raining	64
Oswego	S. W.	Cloudy	63
Pittsburg		Clear	66
Chicago	W.	Cloudy	66
Louisville	W.	Clear	67
Mobile	N.	Clear	75
New-Orleans	N.	Clear	79
Key West	S.	Clear	81
Havana	S.	Cloudy	85
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	73
Savannah	N. W.	Raining	63
Charleston	N. W.	Raining	68

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Lafayette	June 3	Havre	New-York.
Cuba	June 5	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Cimbria	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Boston	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	June 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	June 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	June 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Santiago de Cuba	June 16	New-York	Copenhagen.
Donau	June 17	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	June 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	June 19	New-York	London.
Columbia	June 19	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.			
Columbia	June 17	New-York	Havana.
City of Mexico	June 18	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Scotia*, close at the General Post Office at 9 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 10:15 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 15—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool and Halifax.*—Miss Delaney, Mrs. Miles, Miss Valentine, Mrs. Dickenson, Miss Kubles, Mrs. J. Freeman, child and infant, Mrs. John Bradford, Mr. Bradford, Henry B. Lockwood, Mr. Benedict, Dr. Hayes, Robert Young, John Frost, Mr. and Mrs. John Center, Mr. Harvey, 2 children and servant, Mr. Hartigan, child and infant, T. Clendon, wife, child and infant, B. Bowling, Wm. Brien, J. Keith, J. E. Sherwood, wife and child, Dr. Beck, Mrs. Beck, infant and nurse, Captain Russell and wife, Mr. Felix Dupont, A. E. Hoogland, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Hann, 3 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Laimbeer and son, F. McCloskie, Mr. O'Donnell, Dr. R. S. Trypett, Mr. Dunmore, Mr. Cricherson, Mr. Cricherson, Jr., Samuel Wallace, 2 Misses Wallace, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Busing, &c.

JUNE 15—*In steamship Germania, for Hamburg.*—Marquis de Talleyrand, John Haralson and lady, F. de Bary, Alex. Loppin, Charles Frank, Mrs. K. Hutton, Mrs. Larkin and infant, Judge George C. Barrett and family, Mrs. Emma Gumbel, S. Donau, lady, four children and infant, Mrs. Sarah Levy, Mrs. Emma Geller, Miss N. Geller and servant, Miss Mary McFaddin, Miss Carrie McFaddin, Fred. O. Degener and lady, Sam. Dickson and wife, Erskine Hazard, Julius Tourny and family, Elias Kahn, S. Bock, Mrs. E. A. Kloss, G. D. Crommelin, A. Walter, Andrew Bolter, F. W. Kuster, Adam Orth, E. Schandein, John Neff, Julius Kapp, John W. Bame, George Passet, J. Steffin, Dr. G. Holdt, H. Host, Achille Dardie and lady, Francois Comte and lady, Peter Henry Burmester and lady, Christian Kunzli and wife, O. A. Burghardt, Alb. Grundfest, N. Richeimer, Miss Emilie Bock, Miss Tine Cahnweiler, Miss Therese Cahnweiler, Mr. Oscar Cahnweiler, Mrs. Babette Ginal and daughter, Mrs. Worderberg, Captain H. Dahlberg, C. Narveson, Mrs. C. Narveson and child, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 15—*In steamship Cuba, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Cammann, 2 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, nurse and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Douglass, Mrs. Albert Vickers and child, Mr. Vickers, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. Onlonne, W. G. Harter, George A. Phelps, Mrs. Phelps, child and maid, Mr. White, Miss Rebecca Williams, Miss Eichelberger and maid, H. T. Brown and wife, J. C. Shepard, E. W. J. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Henning, James B. Clarke, A. A. Plant, J. P. Smith, Thos. Walker, Jr., Thos. Carey, Mr. F. Shirley, wife and child, Mrs. Smith, B. S. Lewis, J. S. Barnes, W. J. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene O'Sullivan, 2 children and maid servant, R. T. Swan, Alex. Pope, Jr., Wilmot Johnson, Mr. H. Smith and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Mr. Butler, Jr., Mr. and Miss Butterworth and maid, R. C. Links, Mr. Gow, Mrs. de Gorloff and son, Miss Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Buckley, Miss J. Buckley, Douglass Wasse, Mr. and Mrs. Green, J. B. Thompson and son, Mr. Harvey, R. Davies, Mr. Beck.

JUNE 15—*In steamship Cimbria, from Hamburg, &c.*—Minna Bruere and 4 children, R. Carow, H. Marxen, wife and child, Max von Kobel, Rosa Heine, Captain Otto Mehlen, Gustav Rossmann, H. Paetzold, Chr. Henking and 3 children, E. Ehrmann, Mr. Belt, Mr. Buck, C. Brink, A. Guirsfeld. From Havre—E. Miller, Dr. Evans and lady, General John A. Dix, C. Woodsworth, E. Eaton and lady, T. Avery, R. Staigg and lady, Mrs. Smith, F. Verhille, D. Werng, T. Zeller, G. Minchim, T. Sturges, Ch. Mitscha, Th. Marli, G. Fullon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 33 | Moon sets..12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 17 | Gov. Island. 1 06 | Hell Gate.. 2 28

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 15.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Boston, (Br.,) Tibbetts, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, J. Hand; Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., J. Lorillard; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Denmark, (Br.,) Cato, Newburg, National Steamship Co.; Idaho, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Virgo, Buikley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia.

Barks Avita Tagliavia, (Ital.,) Triffiletti, Cardiff, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Magna Charter, (Br.,) Hartigan, Marseilles, Brett, Son & Co.; Aristides, (Norw.,) Klein, Copenhagen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Everhard Delino, (N. G.,) Herboth, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Gallovidian, (Br.,) Allan, Glasgow, Funch, Edye & Co.; Circassian, (Br.,) Amy, Jersey; Kate, (Br.,) Craig, Cork for orders, J. C. McArthur; M. Wood, (Br.,) Thurmart, Shadiac, Brett, Son & Co.; W. Gillies, (Br.,) Allan, Rickiebucto, Henderson Bros.; L. Inviella, (Ital.,) Caftero, Gloucester, Slocovich & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool June 5, and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. June 10, lat. 48 01, lon. 38 08, passed steamship Malta, bound E.; 11th, lat. 45 41, lon. 48 02, passed ship Precioso, (Br.,) bound E.; same day, lat. 45 30, lon. 49 24, passed ship Therese, from London for New-York; 13th, lat. 42 50, lon. 50 30, passed steamship Tarifa, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 42 19, lon. 62 07 passed steamship Savonia, hence for Hamburg.

Steamship Lafayette, (Fr.,) Rousseau, Havre June 4, via Brest 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Had light E. winds and fine weather up to the Banks; since, strong westerly winds with heavy sea; 8th inst., lat. 48 29, lon. 28 30, exchanged colors with a German three-masted bark Hansa, bound E.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Cimbria, (N. G.,) Haack, Hamburg June 2, via Havre, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced fine weather and changeable winds during the whole passage. June 6, lat. 50 2, lon. 10 56, spoke ship Melmesby, bound E.; 13th, lat. 42 53, lon. 61 32, saw a four-masted steamship, bound E.

Steamship Europa, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow June 2, and Moville 3d, with mdse. and 759 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced moderate W. and S. W. winds the entire passage.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah June 29, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Ship Crest of the Wave, (of Baltimore,) Jones, Rotterdam 43 ds., with mdse. to Hicks & Bell. Had moderate weather. June 1, lat. 47, lon. 55, passed between two large icebergs.

Ship Mathilde, (N. G.,) Ruthgens, Hamburg 35 ds., with mdse. and 341 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had fine weather.

Bark Sirius, (N. G.,) Bruhn, Marseilles 66 ds., Gibraltar 54 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Had fine weather.

Bark Speed, (Norw.,) Natvig, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., with coffee to Napier, Welsford & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Velocity, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Darrell, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova—vessel to Darrell & Nash. Sld. in co. with brig Barucouta, for New-York, and bark Tremont, for Boston.

Brig Aurora, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Jollymour, East Harbor, Cacia, 10 ds., with salt and sponge to Calvin E. Knox—vessel to Peniston & Co.

Brig Whitaker, (of Addison,) Bradford, St. George, N. B., 12 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Brig Robin, Hopkins, Cherryfield, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Brig Two Brothers, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bennister, Malaga April 6, via Gibraltar April 21, with fruit, &c., to J. Hess & Co.—vessel to R. P. Currie.

Brig Cleo, (Br.,) Marsh, Bridgeport, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Peniston & Co.

Brig John Lewis, (Br.,) Carter, Hillsboro, N. B., 8 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Brig F. J. Merryman, (of Bath, Me.,) Bridge, Inagua 10 ds., with salt to Darrell & Nash—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Guiseppina, (Ital.,) Bono, Palermo 73 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 22.

Schr. Mary W. Hopper, Hopper, Savannah 6 ds., with lumber to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Alcora, Jelerson, Calais 10 ds., with lath to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Julia & Martha, Jinks, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Ring Dove, Wooster, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Henry Landell, (of Newark, N. J.,) Taylor, Santa Anna Bar, Mex., 20 ds., with mahogany to Christian Bors. Brig Plant sld. 5 ds. previously for New-York.

Schr. L. Holway, Bryant, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Silas Wright, Mahan, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Maria Wheeler, Jones, Port Johnson, for Dighton.

Schr. Welcome (Br.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. S. & B. Small, Cates, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Carrie Douglas, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Bailey, Mayagues, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Schr. My Rover, Brown, Charleston 5 ds., with lumber to to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Wm. C. Atwater, Parker, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Althea, Derby, Virginia.

Schr. L. P. Hallock, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. Crinoline, Bedell, Glenwood.

Schr. Josephine, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Fair Wind, Boman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Rebecca Lane, Lane, Providence.

Schr. Algoma, Hill, Providence.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Rogers, Newport.

Schr. Champion, Chase, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Hall, South Amboy, for Salem.

WIND—At sunset, W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Germania, for Hamburg; City of Boston, for Liverpool via Halifax; Virgo, for Savannah; Fairbanks, for Wilmington; Volunteer, for do.; Albemarle, for Norfolk, &c.; Brunette, for Philadelphia.

Below.

Bark Freeman Dennis, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Fletcher, from London April 20.

Bark Victoria Ursula, (of Arichat,) Lenoir, from Glace Bay, was boarded 15th inst. off Fire Island, who reported losing foretopsail and topsail-yard on Sunday, the 13th inst.—(By pilot-boat James Avery, No. 9.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 15—Arr. brig Nancy, Buenos Ayres; ship Scotia, Liverpool; barks Belle Troop and Grace E. Cahn, Ardrossan.

CHARLESTON, June 15—Arr. steamer Prometheus, from Philadelphia.

Off the port, brig Clifton, from Liverpool.

Sld. schrs. Minnie Reppten, for Providence; Sarah Cullen, Philadelphia; Minnie, Jacksonville.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 12, A. M.—Arr. schrs. S. & B. Small, Shulee, N. S., for New-York; Wm. Arthur, Portland, for do.

P. M.—Arr. brig John Louis, (Br.,) Hillsboro, for Newark, N. J.; schrs. Scud, do. for do.; Julia & Martha, Calais, for New-York; Ella Amsden, Richmond, Me., for Philadelphia; H. B. McCanley, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.; Judge Tenney, Rondout, for Salem; Pearl, New-York, for Boston; R. S. Hodgdon, do. for Portsmouth.

Sld. schrs. R. S. Hodgdon, Caroline C.

13th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Clara Jane, Hillsboro, for Newark, N. J.; Sidney C. Tyler, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Bowdoin, Portland, for Baltimore.

Sld. brig John Lewis, (Br.;) schrs. L. A. Darmenhewer, J. B. Norris, L. Holway, W. G. Dearborn, S. & B. Small, Sarah A. Reed, Wm. Arthur, Julia & Martha, Judge Tenney, Pearl, Ella Amsden, H. B. McCanley, Scud, Clara, Sidney C. Tyler, Bowdoin.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. General Banks and Philanthropist, Philadelphia, for Bangor; Abbie E. Willard, do. for Boston; Charles Carroll, Rondout, for do.; A. Haynes, Perry, for Mott Haven; Hyena, Baltimore, for Belfast; Mary E. Woodhull, Providence, for Bangor; Summerville, (Br.,) Windsor, N. S., for Bridgeport; Dolphin, Machias, for New-York; A. D. Scull, Boston, for Alexandria.

Passed by, schr. A. M. Aldridge, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston.

14th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Jachin, Philadelphia, for Plymouth; Challenge, do. for Bangor; Bertha Souder, do. for Salem; Seraph, New-York, for Hyannis; Gentile, do. for Boston; Lebannah, Prankatank River, Va., for Searsport; Boston, Providence, for Bangor; Thomas Clyde, Boston, for Philadelphia; Hiawatha, Newburyport, for do.; Addie L. Cutler, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 15—Arr. U. S. ships Macedonia, Commander Skerrett, and Savannah, Captain Harrison, of the Pacific Squadron, from Annapolis.

Passed out, brigs Mississippi, for Demerara; Caroline & Harry, West Indies.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15—Sld. bark Marama, for Tahiti.

SAVANNAH, June 15—Arr. barks Howard, from Yarmouth; R. B. Walker, Boston.

Sld. steamship Leo, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 15—Arr. steamship Fanita, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Wanderer, (N. G.,) Nieman, from Rio Janeiro, which arrived 14th, is consigned to Wendt, Tetens & Bochmann, (not as before reported.)

Spoken, &c.

Freeman Dennis—Br. bark, 50 ds. from London for New-York, was passed June 13, lat. 40, lon. 66 18.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., May 29, bark Celia, for New-York in 3 ds.; schr. Willie, for Baltimore in 8 ds.

At Inagua, June 4, brig Louisa D., ldg. for Boston.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

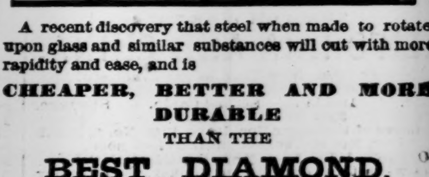
QUEENSTOWN, June 15—The steamship City of Paris, Captain Kennedy, of the Inman line, which sailed from New-York on the 5th inst., arrived here at 12 o'clock last night.

The steamship Malta, of the Cunard line, from New-York, arrived at this port at 3½ o'clock this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 15—The steamships America, from New-York June 3, and the Main, from New-York June 5, both of the North German Lloyd's, arrived at this port to-day.

LONDONDERRY, June 15—The steamship Hibernian, from Quebec, arrived here to-day.

MAGIC DIAMOND,



A recent discovery that steel when made to rotate upon glass and similar substances will cut with more rapidity and ease, and is

CHEAPER, BETTER AND MORE DURABLE

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INVALUABLE TO EVERY FAMILY.

NO TOOL-CHEST COMPLETE WITHOUT IT.

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FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING STEEL, IRON, TIN, BRASS, KNIVES, FORKS, MECHANICS' TOOLS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MACHINERY, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

Cheaper than Bath brick, rotten stone, or other substances, and without their uncleanliness. Removes instantly all stains, rust, &c., producing an unequaled lustre.

Unsurpassed for cleaning DISHES, OIL-CLOTHS, PAINTS, and all kinds of MARBLE, &c., and GUMS, PAINTS or OILS from the hands.

Contains no injurious substance. Has the highest recommendations. No kitchen or workshop should be without it.

For sale by grocers, druggists, hardware and house-furnishing stores, and at wholesale by

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No. 211 Washington-st., New-York,

Manufacturers of Soaps of all kinds for family use.

N. B.—Samples sent free by mail on receipt of twelve cents for postage.

SILVER-PLATED

BAKING

DISH

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A novel and beautiful article of table furniture, is used with ordinary crockery dish, and therefore an improvement over others in the market. Also complete TABLE OUTFITS in PLATED WARE and CUTLERY.

Call and examine.

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Gettysburg Katalysine Water

Can be had of all first-class druggists, or at the New-York Depot, No. 5 Murray-st., of W. H. H. JONES, or at the Spring at Gettysburg, Penn., of the GETTYSBURG SPRINGS COMPANY.

Prices at the Spring and New-York Depot, 50 cents per quart bottle; $10 per case of two dozen quarts.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by

JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO.,

Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 381, June 15, 1869.

8, 19, 68, 69, 4, 7, 53, 78, 45, 60, 27, 18, 31.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 382, June 15, 1869.

60, 68, 77, 31, 54, 48, 71, 11, 27, 66, 10, 45, 30, 73.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 405, June 15, 1869.

13, 24, 7, 25, 46, 32, 75, 73, 19, 63, 2, 50, 16.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 406, June 15, 1869.

11, 72, 78, 60, 76, 32, 41, 51, 37, 43, 70, 33, 14, 30.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.

JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.